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## *New Discoveries at Knossos*

By SIR ARTHUR EVANS, Hon. Vice-President

IT might have been thought that after eight campaigns—extending back to 1900 and supplemented by minor investigations—the Palace site of Knossos would have been pretty well exhausted. The work indeed on my first volume about the House of Minos had brought out certain lacunas in the evidence which it was of the first importance to fill in, and the probings that it had been possible to carry out in the period immediately preceding the Great War led me to the conclusion that the site, if seriously attacked, might still be productive of archaeological surprises.

Certainly the circumstances of the times made it a serious burden for the excavator to take on his own shoulders. The price of labour, owing to the exceptional drain of men from Crete for service abroad, had gone up to above five times its pre-war level, even allowing for the fall of the drachma. But it was possible to secure many of my old Moslem workmen (these being unaffected by the levy), and some of these had attained great skill in former excavations. Operations began in the middle of February, with developments that took quite a dramatic turn, and necessitated the continuation of work till the first of July last.

I was able to secure, as before, the valuable assistance of Dr. Mackenzie, and architectural and artistic help from Mr. F. G. Newton, fresh from his work at Tell-el-Amarna, and Mr. Piet de Jong, later on engaged with the British excavators at Mycenae.

Early in the campaign the operations were somewhat distracted by an interesting discovery in the large neighbouring village of Arkhanes, which lies about an hour's ride above Knossos in a beautiful upland glen. The central part of this village was found

actually to rest on the base-slabs and orthostats of a considerable building, the 'Summer Palace', we may suppose, of Minoan Knossos. The site is immediately overlooked by the peak of Juktas with its votive sanctuary, and flanked by a knoll already known to be the seat of an identical cult. As the village itself, which is the second as regards population in the island, could hardly be removed, I had to content myself with exploring the interior of a ring of great hewn blocks brought to light by recent house-building on its outskirts, which when cleared out



FIG. 1. Circular Minoan Reservoir.

proved to be a circular reservoir or well-house of massive construction with descending steps and a stone conduit for its surplus waters (figs. 1-3). It belonged, as its ceramic contents showed, to the beginning of the Late Minoan Age. Minoan remains indeed abounded on every side. But it was high time to recall our 'flying column' for the main onslaught on the Palace site of Knossos itself.

The chief objectives of this new attack had been clearly marked out. By means of indications, followed with singular flair by my foreman, Ali Baritakis, it was possible to trace out the broad foundations of an outer bastion by the Northern Entrance, enclosing the great Pillar Hall on that side, while an early magazine for

huge oil jars that also came out within this area threw a new light on its use as a depot for stores brought into the building by the Sea Gate here from the Harbour Town of Knossos. The neighbouring North-East House, also rich in evidences of storage and containing important remains of M. M. III-L. M. I jars, produced an inscribed seal impression of an official who had charge of vessels in precious metals. It may be mentioned in this connexion that a minute examination of literally thousands of fragments of clay seal impressions from the 'Treasury'



FIG. 2. Reservoir, showing steps and opening of conduit.

area of the Palace itself enabled me to restore a series of types affording new illustrations of the religion, sports, and daily life of its closing period. To these sphragistic records must be added, moreover, two three-sided clay sealings from the site of the Harbour Town which, though of a different clay, present fantastic types identical with those of Zakro,<sup>1</sup> affording curious evidence of Custom-House connexions with East Crete, and pointing to itinerant methods on the part of the fiscal officers.

<sup>1</sup> Hogarth, *J. H. S.*, xxii (1902), p. 76 *seqq.*, nos. 21, 23, and 61 similarly grouped, and nos. 80 and 134, also similarly grouped. This clay, with its coppery grains, resembles that of the early pottery of Vasiliki and points to a neighbouring port on the north Coast as the place of fabric.

Below the Minoan paved way that led to the North Palace region from the west the 'Magazine of the Arsenal' was further excavated by means of a deep cutting and an abundance of bronze

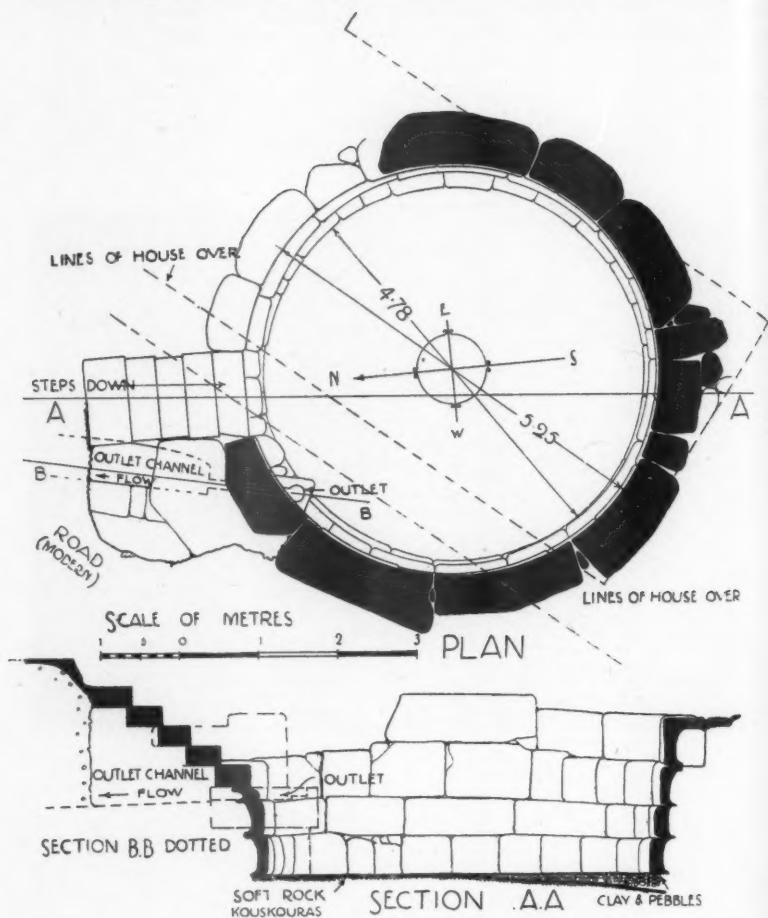


FIG. 3. Plan and Section of Circular Reservoir.

arrow-heads, and some more inscribed clay tablets brought to light. This extensive store-house was found to overlie an earlier building of the same kind with cist-like repositories in its basement floors analogous to those of the M. M. III Palace.

Fresh developments of great interest took place in the West Porch, unquestionably the State Entrance of the Palace. The



removal of the large fallen blocks with which it had been hitherto encumbered brought out for the first time its true inner lines. Opening out of what was clearly a reception area, where the Priest-Kings sat in state, there proved to have been a separate lodge for a warder—a recurring feature in the Minoan Palaces. Evidence, moreover, accumulated that the Porch itself had been preceded by a more ancient entrance running due east.

The Corridor, running south, with the remains of processional frescoes, to which this State Entrance, as it existed in later times, gave access, had originally taken a turn East to a Propylaeum on the South Terrace, from which again a broad flight of steps led to the great columnar Hall of this section of the Palace. Many new evidences of this approach were brought to light by the present investigations, but it was on the north borders of the columnar Hall that the most surprising new developments took place. Here the *piano nobile* consisted of an elongated space, approached from the Central Court by a stepped Portico, of which the remains of a second column base (fallen into a basement below) now came to light belonging to its uppermost steps. Blocks and slabs, either lodged on the wall-tops or sunk into the basements, showed that this Portico, which led on the left to a corridor giving on the Great Hall, was faced on the right by the rising steps of what had been the main staircase of the West Palace wing—slightly broader than that of the 'Domestic Quarter' on the east. The elements of reconstruction were indeed so full that I have been able to restore twelve steps of the first flight, so that, with the upper steps of the Portico also completed, the whole has become a monumental feature of the site. For the first time we have direct evidence of a second story to the west wing; and so full are the materials that Mr. Newton has been able to draw a detailed elevation of this section of the façade, overlooking the Central Court and bordering the Room of the Throne.

The most dramatic revelations, however, came out in the course of further excavation within and about the South-East Palace angle. Interest on this side was whetted by the results of the further exploration of a house on the east border of this angle, belonging to the beginning of the Late Minoan Age. The west end of its principal room was shut off by a balustrade with a central opening—forming a real 'chancel' screen—enclosing a stepped recess, within which, against the further wall, was a stone base for a seat of honour—perhaps of some priestly dignitary—recalling the apse and basilican arrangement of the Megaron of the 'Royal Villa'.

It had long been observed with regard to the neighbouring



FIG. 4. Excavated Vault beneath SE. Palace Angle showing sunken base-blocks and artificial Cave.



FIG. 5. House of the Third Middle Minoan Period overwhelmed by Palace blocks.

Palace angle that the great base blocks of its walls—some exhibiting the largest incised signs found in the building—had sunk down in a manner suggesting that here, as in the case of the South Porch, there had been some earlier vault of circular form below. Such indeed was found to exist; but, since in this case there was no trace either of filling in or of deep foundations, we must suppose that it had remained intact till the moment when the superincumbent structures collapsed. Within the cavity were tumbled blocks accompanied by sherds belonging to the close of the last Middle Minoan Period, marking the date of this collapse (fig. 4). But a further series of discoveries in the area abutting this Palace angle to the South threw an unexpected light on the character of the catastrophe that had produced its collapse. In the eastern section of this area were uncovered the basement rooms of a small house, the existence of which had been cut short by huge blocks, some about a ton in weight, hurled some twenty feet from the Palace wall by what could only have been a great earthquake shock. Here, too, the sherds uniformly belonged to the latest phase of M. M. III, while beneath were remains of stone lamps, some of them uncompleted, showing what had been the householder's craft. One of these lamps of black steatite, made for four wicks, was of quite exceptional size, an object for Palace use.

The neighbouring house to the west—though here were no fallen Palace blocks—had clearly shared the same contemporary fate. Pottery and other relics of the same date were here found in masses, largely the result of a methodical filling in. A noteworthy feature, moreover, here presented itself. In opposite corners of the South Room lay two large skulls of oxen of the urus breed, the horn cores of one of them over a foot in girth at the base. In front of these were remains of portable terra-cotta altars with painted designs and tripod bases (fig. 6). In other words, previous to the filling in there had been a solemn expiatory sacrifice to the Powers below—recalling the words of the *Iliad*, 'in bulls doth the Earth-shaker delight'.<sup>1</sup> There can be little doubt that the great deposits throughout a large part of the Palace area, all illustrating an identical cultural phase and indicative of a widespread contemporary ruin, about 1600 B.C., were due to the same physical cause. The great earthquake of Knossos, in fact, sets a term to the Third Middle Minoan Period.

The Earth-Shaker does not seem to have been well pleased with our clearance work, for just as the evidences of his former havoc were beginning to come out, a sharp shock, accompanied by a deep rumbling sound, was felt on the site. It did no material

<sup>1</sup> *Il.* xx. 405, γάνυται δέ τε τοῖς ἐνοσίχθων.

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damage, however, though it nearly threw over our cook. This shock occurred at 12.15 on 20th April last, and the disturbance, starting, it appears, from the seismic centre between Santorin and Crete, was also noted at the Observatory at Athens at 12.22 m. 50s. on that date, coming from a epicentre 280 kilometres distant.

As a matter of fact slight earthquakes are frequent in the Candia district and there is indeed an earlier record, supplied by Dictys Cretensis, of a somewhat serious shock at Knossos in Nero's time, to which the first emergence of the inscribed Minoan tablets seems to have been due.<sup>1</sup>

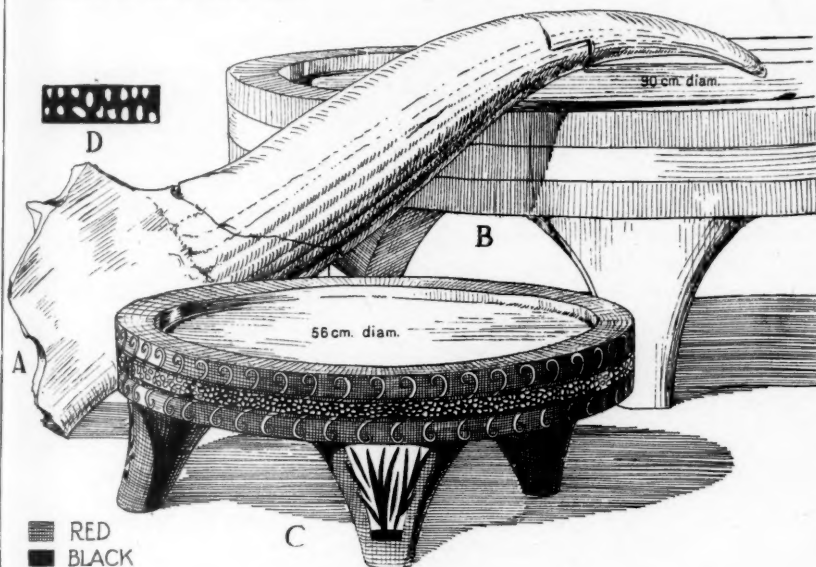


FIG. 6. Horn and part of skull of Sacrificed Ox and tripod altars of painted terra-cotta. From M. M. III house. (D, enlarged illustration of black and white grained band of C.)

The far earlier earthquake of which such convincing evidence is now forthcoming corroborates suspicions that I had already entertained, and accounts for many phenomena on the site. Among these may be noted the definite abandonment at this epoch of the Southern Corridor or Verandah of the Palace, and the burial of so many pottery stores along the East Slope, though the Domestic Quarter, supported on three sides by cuttings into the hill-side, clearly suffered much less. The earthquake seems to have been

<sup>1</sup> See my *Scripta Minoa*, i, p. 108 seqq.

confined to this part of the northern coast. There is no evidence of any such contemporary catastrophe at Phaestos or Hagia Triada, and the continuity between M. M. III and L. M. I is there unbroken.

It seemed at first a tempting supposition that the seismic disturbance of which we have the evidence at Knossos might have been connected with the great eruption that overwhelmed the early settlements in Santorin and Therasia. But a careful re-examination of the Santorin pottery preserved in the French School at Athens has made it clear to me that the native wares there found were executed under a strong Cretan influence of the early part of the First Late Minoan Period—indeed, an imported Minoan sherd of that date seems to have been actually found. They connect themselves, therefore, with a later ceramic phase than that represented by the filling in of the Knossian houses.

The ceramic and other relics supplied by the filling of the overwhelmed houses were among the richest and most abundant found on the site and were partly, no doubt, derived from the Palace itself. The houses themselves, moreover, rested on the lower walls of earlier dwellings cut short by an earlier catastrophe, namely, the great destruction, so general in Crete, at the close of the Second Middle Minoan Period. In and about these earlier structures there came to light a brilliant series of polychrome vessels. These included bowls of 'egg-shell' fabric, a remarkable ewer of 'pilgrim' shape, and a magnificent jar, three-quarters of a metre in height, with bold and elaborate decoration in which the hatched bladder motive played a conspicuous part. Among the remains in the upper deposit of special artistic value was a terra-cotta figurine consisting of the torso of a youth, made to be applied to a flat surface. It was exquisitely modelled in very high relief, and is shown bending back as if in the act of supporting some heavy vessel of offering, like the 'Cup-bearer' of the Palace fresco. The pottery of the time of the catastrophe presented various new types. Certain vases, looped above for suspension, and with wide-open mouths on their sides, may have been devised to tempt nesting swallows. Another utensil, curiously constructed as if for the winding or unwinding of skeins of wool through a slot, was dubbed 'Ariadne's clew-box'.

Fables certainly seemed to be coming true. The excavation of the neighbouring vault within the Palace angle—dangerous work, which had to be conducted slowly—had brought us to a floor-level about thirty feet down. Here were no signs of earlier human occupation, but on the south-east side appeared the opening of an artificial cave with three roughly-cut steps leading down to what can only be described as a lair adapted for some great beast.

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The larger vault itself does not seem to have been open above, and we must therefore infer some access to it from the slope of the hill.

Is it possible that lions—already, as we know, frequent subjects of Minoan engravers before the date of the foundation of the Palace—were kept for show in the precincts of the more ancient Residency that seems to have existed on the hill of Knossos? The traditions of such an usage—doubtless with other accretions—may well have contributed to the origin of the later tales of the



FIG. 7. Minotaurs on Minoan (*b* and *c*) gems and a seal-impression from Zakro (*a*).

Minotaur that haunted the site in historic times. Among the monstrous forms already current in Minoan art man-lions occur as well as other semi-human monsters. At the same time it is clear that from the first the man-bull was the prevailing form, and is that which is most constantly repeated on the gems and seal-impressions (fig. 7).<sup>1</sup> It survived, indeed, to form the principal type on the coins of Hellenic Knossos, a thousand years later. The bovine part in the monster's composition in fact connected itself with Minoan religious ritual.

<sup>1</sup> From *Palace of Minos*, i, fig. 260, *c*, *d*, *e*.



## *Notes on Early British Pottery*

By E. T. LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 12th January 1922]

IN a brief note, appended to an account of 'A Burial of the Early Bronze Age discovered at Berden', Essex, by Messrs. Guy Maynard and G. M. Benton, Mr. A. G. Wright, Curator of the Colchester Museum, raises the question whether the globular-bodied beakers of Lord Abercromby's type A originated in South Britain, and suggests the possibility of approximately contemporaneous landings of the people who introduced the beakers at more than one point on the coasts of Britain. This suggestion is contested by Lord Abercromby himself in a short reply following Mr. Wright's note.

The fundamental idea underlying the whole of Lord Abercromby's investigation of the Bronze Age pottery of Great Britain, particularly of the beakers, is that of form, and it is the discovery at Langham in Suffolk of a globular-bodied beaker of the earliest type which Mr. Wright adduces as one of his chief arguments for his objection to Lord Abercromby's theory that South Britain (Dorset and Wilts.) was the starting-point for the diffusion of the beaker throughout Britain.

It may, however, be questioned whether the answer to the problem can be satisfactorily based on considerations of form alone, and whether it may not be possible to derive some aid towards its solution from an investigation of the ornamental motives employed on early British pottery as a whole. Lord Abercromby has not omitted to remark on these motives nor to draw attention to those employed on the beakers of the Continent, particularly from the central European areas, where those styles prevailed which have led to the distinction among German archaeologists of two ceramic groups under the names of 'Schnur-' (cord) and 'Zonen-' (zone) 'keramik'. He does not seem, however, to have assigned much weight to the variations of the decoration of British pottery as a basis for a solution of the problem of origin. The present paper is an attempt to present some aspects of the question as viewed from the standpoint of ornament as opposed to form.

(i) The recognition in recent years by British archaeologists of a distinctive class of ceramic, to which a Neolithic date can be certainly assigned, has in one respect allowed the present investigation to be approached along an entirely new line, because it is now at last possible to obtain some idea of the systems of decoration of pottery in vogue in this island before the arrival of the beaker-people. The material available consists of several complete examples of the characteristic round-bottomed bowls and also a considerable quantity of sherds from various sites.

The principal methods of decoration are impressions by means of a twisted cord or the finger-nail; grooves made with a pointed stick are also known. As clearly proved by the material from Peterborough previously described, the cord technique precedes that of the finger-nail, but one of the phenomena for which an explanation still appears to be lacking is the herring-bone or vertical chevron design. Presumably it is derived from basketry or weaving, which doubtless supplied the potters of this early period with many of their decorative motives. Otherwise one might have expected the finger-nail decoration to be the earlier and the vertical chevrons in cord technique to be simply an attempt to imitate the effect of vertical nail impressions.

What is, however, certain is that the vertical chevron persisted as a feature of Neolithic decoration in Britain to the end of the period, but that the cord technique is superseded first by nail-impressions, the vertical application of which, as well as their arrangement in rows, seems prompted by a desire to copy the chevron pattern of the older cord technique—a good example is a sherd from the Thames (London Museum, A. 13667); secondly by a direct imitation of the cord carried out by means of a toothed comb or wheel, sometimes possibly only a pointed implement. Examples are the bowl from the Thames at Kew (*B. A. P.*, i, pl. XXX, fig. 21) and sherds from the Thames (London Museum, A. 13593 and A. 13271) and from Peterborough.

On the Kew bowl the pattern is arranged in regular rows, but in many cases it is executed in a slap-dash manner, the result of making the arms of the chevrons so long as to intersect one another, e.g. London Museum, A. 13271, where, however, it is still quite clear what pattern was intended. On the other hand, on the bowl from the long barrow at Swell, Gloucestershire, the chevron has degenerated into a confused mass of ornament covering the whole body of the vase. In spite of this, the motive did not die out, as is proved by its reappearance on many Bronze Age food-vessels.

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquaries Journal*, ii, 220.

The derivation of these from the Neolithic round-bottomed bowl has been fully demonstrated by Mr. Reginald Smith, and it is, therefore, only natural to find this essentially native class of ceramic decorated in the equally native style of vertical chevrons. It has, however, to be noted that these chevrons are usually incised and but seldom executed in cord-technique. They occur on food-vessels from Somerset (*B. A. P.* 4)<sup>1</sup> and Oxford (6), on numerous examples from the East Riding of Yorkshire (22, 35, 45-47, 54, 57, 106, 126-129, 131, 132, and 136), from Scotland (249, 250, 344, 361, 363, 366, 369), and in Ireland (354 and 403).

On beakers, apart from its use to fill the interior of zones usually bounded by horizontal lines (a zonal motive commonly found in central Europe), the employment of the vertical chevron to decorate a considerable portion of the vase, as on Neolithic bowls, only occurs twice, once on a beaker from Carnarvonshire in cord technique (*B. A. P.* 97) and once on a beaker from Cumberland (*B. A. P.* 182), both from regions where the native ornamental technique would retain its hold longest.

It also occurs on the older classes of cinerary urns with a deep rim, never on more than the upper two-thirds of the height of the vase, e.g. Lincoln (*B. A. P.* 72) and Desborough, Northants (*B. A. P.* 93). The close affiliation of some of these early urns to Neolithic wares is further borne out by the use of alternating groups of horizontal and vertical lines on their collars, sometimes in cord-technique, e.g. North Riding (*B. A. P.* 107), more usually incised, a motive which occurs on pottery from the Thames (London Museum, c. 939).

Vertical finger-nail impressions are found neither on food-vessels nor on beakers;<sup>2</sup> the only instance of their employment is on an urn from Calais Wold, East Riding, the collar of which is decorated in cord technique. It is possible that the rows of vertical dashes made with a pointed stick or bone, as on a beaker from Suffolk (*B. A. P.* 65), represent a degeneration of the finger-nail technique,<sup>3</sup> the more so as they occur very rarely on beakers, e.g. from Dorset, Norfolk and Suffolk, Derby and East Riding (*B. A. P.* 31, 62, 80, 82, and 114), not commonly on food-vessels and very rarely on cinerary urns.

<sup>1</sup> For explanation of the numeration adopted see the bibliography at the end of this paper.

<sup>2</sup> An exception to this is the manifestly native copy of a beaker from Peterborough (*supra*, p. 225, fig. 5).

<sup>3</sup> An alternative explanation of the decoration of this beaker is suggested below (§ iv).

It thus becomes clear that there was some survival of Neolithic decoration on Bronze Age pottery, particularly in the food-vessels and collared urns, both of which sprang from ceramic types of the British Neolithic Period.

(ii) It is well known that the area in which most of the continental beakers belonging to the cord-pottery have been found lies between the Saale district and the Middle Rhine, and since it is admitted that much of the British beaker ornamentation is derived from that of the zone- and bell-beakers, the habitats of which lie farther east, it follows that the British beakers must also have come under the influence of the more westerly class.

A distinctive feature of the decoration of the cord-beakers is its restriction to the upper half of the vase and its termination below in a zone of pendent triangles or a fringe of vertical, sometimes diagonal, incisions. On the other hand, one of the most marked features of British beakers is its extension over the whole vase, as in the zone-beakers, for, as Mr. O. G. S. Crawford has recently observed, 'that they [the beakers] did not develop (or rather *originate*) in these islands is proved by the fact that when first found here they are already fully developed' (*Man and his Past*, p. 81). Consequently it is impossible to cite exact parallels to any continental cord-beaker. There are, however, strong indications that certain elements in the decoration of British beakers were derived *directly* from the cord-beakers.

(a) *Fringe*. On one beaker from the East Riding (*B.A.P.* 129) the decoration is confined to the upper two-thirds of the vase, and the lowest zone, consisting of a group of four horizontal lines, is finished off below with a fringe of small diagonal strokes, closely analogous to the fringe of the cord-beakers. Others from the East Riding, Northumberland, Midlothian, and Aberdeen (*B.A.P.* 135, 149, 179, 181, 207, and 260) exhibit zones of ornament fringed in the same way, and it is only in the addition of similar zones on the lower part of the vase that they differ from the first-mentioned example. There is merely an assertion of a desire to decorate the whole vase. This style of ornament seems not to have been used in southern England except on a beaker from Kent (*B.A.P.* 37) and another from Erith (London Museum, A. 17460), in both cases executed in wheel technique. Note should here be taken of a beaker from the North Riding (*B.A.P.* 157) in which, apart from the absence of a fringe, the restriction of the ornament to the neck of the vase strongly recalls the cord-beakers.

(b) *Pendent triangles*. In the East Riding there is a whole series of beakers in which this motive is employed. The most

striking examples are *B. A. P.* 99, 106, 112, and 131-3, and 40 Years, 540. In some of these the pendent triangles are followed by zones of other ornament to complete the decoration of the bottom of the vase, but in others, and notably in three of the last four examples cited above, the decoration, though reaching to the base of the beaker, terminates in pendent triangles. Examples similar to these last, from farther north, come from Northumberland, Argyll, Perth, Lanark, and Aberdeen (*B. A. P.* 180, 185, 192, 213, and 241). These triangles also commonly appear on food-vessels from the East Riding (*B. A. P.* 23, 35, 172, 185, 197, 210, and 222), from Lincoln (199), and Derby (41 and 178, the latter somewhat abnormal in form), and in all cases the remainder of the vase below is left plain. They even occur on an urn from the North Riding (*B. A. P.* 111 a).

In all cases but one, where details of exploration are available, both beakers and food-vessels thus ornamented were deposited with primary interments.

(iii) Among the British beakers there are certain specimens which immediately strike the eye by reason of a somewhat effective ornamentation of the rim. This consists of the use of plain horizontal ribs, in alternation with depressed intervening bands filled with decoration. Such are *B. A. P.* 133, 149, 160, and 245 from the East Riding, Northumberland, and Aberdeen. *B. A. P.* 144 from the East Riding appears to show a degenerate example of the same ornament, in which the decorated intervening bands have been omitted. Nos. 149 and 133 have already been cited as instances of the use of fringes and pendent triangles respectively. This combination of plain ribs and decorated interspaces occurs on beakers of both squat and taller forms in Holland (*B. A. P.* 48\* and 51\*, *Prae. Zisch.* iv, pl. XXXIII, fig. 2, and p. 372, fig. 5), as also on one with tall neck and globose body (Åberg 242), and is more than probably due to influences from Jutland (cf. *B. A. P.* 13\* and 46\*). The correctness of this interpretation of the decoration of these British beakers wins striking corroboration from discoveries made by Dr. J. H. Holwerda at Uddelmeer, Veluwe, Holland, in a tumulus which contained two burials, one above the other. The lower burial was accompanied by a cord-beaker with the typical fringe at the swell of the belly, below which the vase is unornamented. With the upper burial was associated a beaker decorated with two bands of incised horizontal lines, one round the neck, the other round the belly, with a plain zone at the shoulder. Below the lower band of lines, and close to the base of the vase, are two rows of vertical incisions, which manifestly are copied from the fringe. In short, this latter beaker



is nothing more or less than a decadent beaker (Dr. Holwerda terms it 'of local fabric') on which the ornamentation is extended to the whole of the vase instead of being confined to the upper half as in the prototype (*Prae. Zisch.* iv, pl. XXXV, fig. 2, and p. 370, fig. 3).

(iv) One of the more curious types of Bronze Age pottery is a bowl supported on four small feet, which are in some cases perforated. Several examples are known, all from the counties on the East Coast north of the Wash. Three with unperforated feet from Heighington, Lincolnshire; Amotherby, North Riding; and Weaverthorpe, East Riding (*B. B.*, fig. 74 and p. 88) in point of form belong to the food-vessel class. So also a second specimen from Heighington (*B. B.*, figs. 75-6); but here the four feet are merely apparent, since the base of the vessel is pinched in so as to form four lobes, which, viewed externally, produce the effect of feet. Each of the lobes is, however, perforated from side to side. A somewhat similarly constructed vessel, but unperforated, comes from the Blanch Group, East Riding (*B. A. P.* 224). The remaining examples are bowl-shaped. One from Appleton-le-Street, North Riding (*B. A. P.* 223 *bis*) has four unperforated feet; a second from Acklam Wold, East Riding (*B. A. P.* 222), has perforated feet, and in the last from Corbridge, Northumberland, the feet are more in the nature of perforated lugs attached to the base of the bowl.<sup>1</sup> Otherwise both the feet and also the particular form of bowl of the Appleton-le-Street and the Acklam Wold examples are exotic amongst British ceramic.

Close parallels, however, in both respects, occur on the Continent in the area from which the beaker-people are considered to have come. Such is a bowl on four stout feet from Giebichenstein, near Halle (*A. u. h. V.*, v, 1114) belonging to the 'Zonenkeramik', while a bowl from Neu-Dietendorf, near Erfurt, of the 'Schnurkeramik'<sup>2</sup> class, though deeper and furnished with an everted lip, has four perforated lugs at its base, like those of the Corbridge bowl.

The perforated lugs of the Neu-Dietendorf bowl appear to be a derivative from the megalithic pottery of Jutland and North Germany, where vases with perforated ears for suspension are by no means uncommon, e.g. from Sylt (*A. u. h. V.*, v, 122-3) and Seeste, Westphalia (*Åberg* 249). The strong influence which this northern culture exercised on the cultural groups lying immediately to the south has been so forcibly demonstrated by

<sup>1</sup> Apart from these examples from the east of Britain the only other occurrence of such feet is on a one-handled bowl or mug from Wiltshire (*B. A. P.* 21 *bis*).

<sup>2</sup> A small four-footed bowl of a somewhat similar form comes from Fauerbach, near Friedberg-i.-d.-Wetterau (*A. u. b. V.*, v, 1230).

Åberg that it would be superfluous to do more than mention the fact here. Such ornament, as that of the Acklam Wold vase, in itself strongly recalls that of certain vases from the megalithic area, e.g. Jutland (Åberg 231). Somewhat akin to the megalithic pottery is the decoration of a beaker from Suffolk with incised vertical dashes (*Stichttechnik*) (*B. A. P.* 68 ; see § 1 above).

(v) So far the specially noted features of ornament and form in British Bronze Age pottery have found their analogues in the Neolithic pottery of the Continent, and when it is remembered that it is now accepted as certain that the beaker-people arrived here before the introduction of the use of metal, there must be in point of time a very close relationship between many British beakers and their continental prototypes. But it may well be questioned whether all the influences came over from the Continent in one short burst, or whether there were not rather successive waves of immigration, each bringing some fresh idea to contribute to the common stock of British ceramic decoration. That something of this kind did in reality take place seems to be suggested by another class of decorative style. In the whole of south and part of central Germany, in Alsace, and in the Rhine districts as far north as Andernach, there occurs a class of pottery assigned to the Early and Middle Bronze Age, in which the decoration is carried out principally in triangles and lozenges in such a manner as to produce the appearance of carving (*A. u. h. V.*, v, pl. XXXII). This same method of ornament, executed in an identical manner, appears on some Early Bronze Age vases in this country. It occurs, however, only on food-vessels. Typical examples are from the East Riding (*B. A. P.* 155 and 40 Years, 380), N. Riding (*B. A. P.* 188), Edinburgh (258 and 259), and Arran (252). The infrequency of the use of this decoration may be an argument for independent origin,<sup>1</sup> but equally it may represent a final contribution at a time when long settlement by the beaker-peoples in this country was causing the links with the homeland to weaken or break.

The above investigation of the decoration of Early British pottery would seem to show that both in the matter of motives and technique clear cases of borrowing or introduction from continental sources can be detected, and, moreover, that the districts in which this borrowing is to be observed lie on our east coast and not in the south of England. The natural corollary is that there was direct communication between the Continent and the East Coast, and more particularly with the East Riding of

<sup>1</sup> Thus pottery similarly decorated has been found at Bahria, Malta, and Somaens, Spain.



Yorkshire. If that is so, it would seem that perhaps too much stress has been laid on the form of British beakers. Even in Holland types like Åberg 242, with tall neck and the typical fringe of the cord-pottery, occur side by side with the squat form of *B. A. P.* 48-53 with zone-pottery ornament, and their approximate contemporaneity is demonstrated by the employment on the neck of both types of horizontal ribbing to which attention has been drawn above. These cord-beakers belong to a series diffused from Jutland, where they are found in 'Single Graves' (*Enkelt-graver*), to Holland, and if it is possible for pottery of the Danish passage-grave type to be found at West Hartlepool (Knut Stjerna, *Före Hällkisttiden*, p. 103, and R. A. Smith, *Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, iii, 25, plate I), it is surely not unreasonable to hold that influences, at any rate from north-western Europe, if not from Jutland, should have reached Yorkshire direct without needing to pass through southern England.

The very mixture of beaker-forms in Holland represents the half-way house towards a gradually increasing divergence in this country from the continental prototypes. It may well be that early immigrants brought to southern England the beaker in a fairly pure form, but nowhere in the south are such clear traces of cord-beaker ornament observable as in the eastern counties. Where both fall short of the original models, for one cause or another, those beaker-makers who retained in such unmistakable wise the decorative traditions of the continental beakers have at least as good a claim to be placed among the early immigrants as those who brought the traditional form.

In any case, is it possible in the present stage of our knowledge to say from which particular district the immigrants into a given part of this country came? If not, the wide diversity of the beaker forms on the Continent itself hardly allows us to regard one beaker from any British district within easy access to the Continent as earlier than another on grounds of form alone, unless there is definite evidence in the way of associated relics to support the assumption. The examples cited above in support of the earlier part of the present argument belong, as has been shown, almost without exception, to primary interments with no associated relics to show, for example, that the Yorkshire beakers need be later than accepted early specimens from Wiltshire.

In conclusion, attention should be drawn to a vase, now in the Colchester Museum, for the excellent photograph of which, here reproduced (fig. 1), I am indebted to Mr. A. G. Wright. Its history is unfortunately obscure. It was purchased from a dealer in Colchester, but without definite provenance. The vendor is

known to have bought a good deal of pottery from local workmen, and, his sphere of activity appears to have been confined to Colchester and its immediate neighbourhood. There is at least some presumptive evidence in favour of a local origin, in a small measure confirmed by its imperfect condition. In such event it is of the highest importance, since it is certainly not British in fabric. The paste is dark brown throughout, and the incised

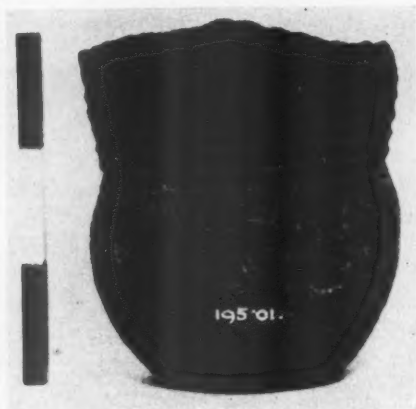


FIG. 1. Beaker in Colchester Museum.

pendent triangles at the junction of the neck and the body, coupled with a linear decoration round the neck, stamp it at once as a true cord-beaker of continental manufacture. It can be closely paralleled in point of form, paste, and decoration by beakers from Bennndorf, near Merseburg, Saxony, now in the Klemm collection in the British Museum. It is thus possible that the Colchester vase is an importation by some of the earliest immigrant beaker-people coming from the continental home of the beakers.

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## *An Account relating to Sir John Cobham,*

A.D. 1408

By Sir H. C. MAXWELL LYTE, K.C.B., F.S.A., F.B.A.

THE document printed below has been recently discovered in the muniment room at Dunster Castle, incorporated in a roll of accounts of Sir Hugh Luttrell, who died in 1428. Its presence there is not inexplicable, for Sir Hugh's mother, Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, was sister to Lady Margaret Cobham, wife to Sir John Cobham, styled also '*Le Sire de Cobham*', both being daughters of Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon.

There is no need here to trace the chequered career of this Sir John Cobham, 'a man of great age, simple and upright'; the document deals with arrangements made after his death, which occurred on the 10th January 1408.

A mention in it of a canon of 'Bradele' shows that the place at which Sir John Cobham died was Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire, where the nuns had been replaced by Augustinian canons. He seems to have lodged in the monastery there, just as he had previously lodged at a Carthusian house unspecified. Having laid aside his knightly armour, except a jack of defence, he had more use for two books of prayers, a psalter, and two rosaries. At the time of his death, he owed money to various persons for meat, rabbits, fresh fish, bread, wine, beer, vegetables, clothes, shoes, horseshoes, and washing, but nothing to the canons. A chamberlain and another servant are mentioned.

It is usually stated that this Sir John Cobham was buried at the Grey Friars in London, where there was formerly the tomb of a Sir John Cobham, a baron of Kent. The document printed below shows, however, that his corpse was taken to Cobham for interment. This was only natural. His well-known brass there, undated and believed to have been engraved in his lifetime, describes him as *foundeur de ceste place*, and his wife had been buried there in 1385.

COMPOTUS Johannis Coggere, ministratoris bonorum domini Johannis Cobham, militis, inventorum apud Bradeleghe xx<sup>o</sup> die Januarii anno regni Henrici quarti post conquestum ix<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Many particulars are given in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (vol. xi, pp. 155, 156), others in *Archaeologia Cantiana* (vol. xi, pp. 70-86).

- Idem respondet de xx.d. de j. materas debili vendito.  
 Et de ij.s. iiij.d. de ij. carpeys venditis.  
 Et de xv.s. de ij. manteles venditis.  
 Et de vj.d. de j. pulche<sup>1</sup> vendito.  
 Et de iiij.s. de ij. togis venditis.  
 Et de ij.s. iiij.d. de j. armilaua<sup>2</sup> vendita.  
 Et de xij.d. de j. canapeo vendito.  
 Et de xx.s. de ij. togis de worstede venditis.  
 Et de xij.d. de iiij<sup>or</sup> quissones<sup>3</sup> venditis.  
 Et de ij.s. iiij.d. de ij. tapetis venditis.  
 Et de xx.s. de j. jakke of defens vendito.  
 Et de iiij.s. de una toga cum capucio vendita.  
 Et de ij.s. de j. doublet vendito.  
 Et de xj.s. vj.d. de ij. mappis mensalibus cum ij. manitergiis,  
 j. facitergio,<sup>4</sup> et j. mappa poculari<sup>5</sup> cum vij. manitergiis vocatis  
 'bruweriis' venditis.  
 Et de x.s. de j. pari linthiaminum cum j. lintheamine vocato  
 'hedshete' vendito.  
 Et de v.s. de rideliis<sup>6</sup> nigris de carde venditis.  
 Et de x.d. de j. remenaunt de bostian<sup>7</sup> vendito.  
 Et de xl.s. de j. portiforio<sup>8</sup> vendito.  
 Et de xlv.s. de j. alio portiforio vendito.  
 Et de viij.s. ij.d. de ij. pelvibus, ij. lavatoriis et ij. pelvibus rotundis  
 venditis.  
 Et de ix.s. iiij.d. de ij. chargers, xij. platellis, ix. potagers et vj.  
 saucers de peauder<sup>9</sup> venditis.  
 Et de xij.s. v.d. de iiij. ollis eneis et ij. patellis eris venditis.  
 Et de viij. d. de j. cathedra vendita.  
 Et de ij.s. de v. barelliis venditis.  
 Et de x.d. de j. veru<sup>10</sup> ferreo vendito.  
 Et de v.d. de j. mele<sup>11</sup> ligneo vendito.  
 Et de vij.d. de j. craticula<sup>12</sup> vendita.  
 Et de vj.d. de j. aundyrio<sup>13</sup> vendito.  
 Et de ij.s. ij.d. de xiiij. standardiis, j. barellio, v. idriis<sup>14</sup> ligneis et  
 j. dobbe venditis.  
 Et de x.s. de ij. maseriis venditis.  
 Et de xxiiij.s. ij.d. de xj. coclearibus argenteis venditis.  
 Et de xij.d. de ij. candelabris venditis.  
 Et de xvj.s. de j. pari vestimentorum vendito.  
 Et de xx.s. de j. pari precum de laumbur<sup>15</sup> vendito.  
 Et de xij.s. iiij.d. de ij. cistis navalibus venditis.  
 Et de xx.s. de j. salterio<sup>16</sup> vendito.

<sup>1</sup> A pouch.<sup>3</sup> Cushions.<sup>5</sup> A cloth for wiping cups.<sup>7</sup> Bustian, a cotton fabric.<sup>9</sup> Pewter.<sup>11</sup> A mallet.<sup>13</sup> An andiron.<sup>15</sup> Beads of amber.<sup>2</sup> A cloak.<sup>4</sup> A towel for the face.<sup>6</sup> Curtains.<sup>8</sup> A portuary.<sup>10</sup> A spit.<sup>12</sup> A gridiron.<sup>14</sup> Waterpots.<sup>16</sup> A Psalter.

Et de xij.d. de ij. flagettis <sup>1</sup> venditis.

Et de xvj.d. de j. pari precum de geet <sup>2</sup> vendito, et les gaudees sount de argent endoreez.

Et de xx.d. de j. pari trestallorum vendito Johanni Coggere.

Et de iiij.d. de j. tabula et j. pari trestallorum venditis Johanni James.

Et de ij.s. iiij.d. de j. coopertorio cum celura vendito.

Et de viij.d. de j. olla de pewder vendita.

Et de ij.s. ij.d. de ij. tapetis virid' et blu venditis.

Et de ij.s. de j. cappe blu vendito.

Et de ij.d. de j. banker debili vendito.

Et de iiij.d. de j. ligone <sup>3</sup> vendito.

Et de iiij.d. de j. securi vendita.

Et de xij.d. de j. dressyngknyf vendito.

Et de xx.s. receptis de Nicholao Mauncel.

Et de xxxiiij.s. receptis de Johanne Coppere de bonis domini Johannis Cobham per dictum Johannem Coppere venditis.

Summa xx.l. xxiiij.d.

De quibus in expensis Johannis Cleymond, Johannis Ylcumbe et Johannis Coggere existencium apud Bradele super inventarium bonorum predictorum faciendum, vj.s.

In expensis Johannis Ylcumbe et Johannis Coggere existencium ibidem super vendicionem dictorum bonorum, iiij.s.

In expensis Johannis Coggere equitantis de domo sua usque Londonias ad prosequendum domino Hugoni Loterel pro sequestratione habenda dictorum bonorum de archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, una cum expensis ejusdem Johannis Coggere equitantis de Bradele versus Londonias pro dictis negociis per vj. vices, eundo, redeundo et ibidem commemorando, xxiiij.s.

Item in denariis solutis Willelmo Thykkes, baker, pro pane et cervisia pro domino emptis, xxxviiij.s.

Thome Cardemakere pro vino empto, xxij.s.

Johanni Denyas pro carnibus emptis, xxij.s.

Nicholao Mauncel pro panno lineo empto, x.s. xj.d.

Waltero Danyel pro pissibus recentibus, xxxij.s.

Johanni Colette, taillour, pro arte sua, x.s.

Nicholao ate Mere pro pissibus recentibus, iiij.s. vj.d.

Johanni Box pro cervisia, iiij.s. ij.d.

Simoni Fysshher pro pissibus recentibus, ij.s. vij.d.

Philippo Luddok pro cervisia, iiij.s.

Johanni James pro stipendio suo aretro, xiiij.s. iiij.d.

Johanni Gille pro cariagio liberarum petrarum, vj.s. viij.d.

Johanni Hamberghmakyer pro hernesio de la lyter, vij.s.

Ricardo Kyng, canonico de Bradele, xiiij.s. iiij.d.

Waltero Dobbe pro cuniculis emptis, vj.s. ix.d.

Johanni Wykyng pro debito domini acquietando per j. obligationem, c.s.

Item solut' pro factura j. calicis de capella de Bienknolle, x.s. iiij.d.

Summa xvij.l. xviiij.d.

<sup>1</sup> Flasks.

<sup>2</sup> Beads of jet.

<sup>3</sup> A hoe.

Waltero Baron pro expensis suis cariendo corpus domini de Cobham de Bradele usque Cobham ad sepeliendum ibidem, x.s. iij.d. et adhuc eidem debentur ij.s.

Thome Dab pro sotularibus, xvj.d.

Johanni Box pro cervisia, ij.s.

Uxori Nicholai atte Mere pro ollis luteis perdidis (*sic*), xij.d.

Uxori Willelmi Kytbury pro cervisia, xvj.d.

Henrico Sompter pro busca carienda, xvj.d.

Johanni Smyth pro ferrura equorum, xvj.d.

Johanni Rodul pro panno lineo lavando, v.s.

Alicie Broun pro fabis ab eadem emptis, iij.s.

Edwardo Pallyng pro pissibus recentibus, ij.s. viij.d.

Johanni Yarbet pro labore equitando ad domum senescalli domini ad premuniendum dictum senescallum de morte domini, xij d.

Matillidi Boclyve, oratrici domini, xij.d.

Johanni Gyffard pro pissibus recentibus, xij.d.

Thome Gyffard, camerario domini, xliij.d.

In expensis Johannis Cleymond et Johannis Hody, ij.s. ob.

In expensis eorundem alia vice, ij.s. iij.d.

Item solut' Johanni Lynbrenner, iij.s.

Item solut' Waltero Cartere, iij.s.

Omnes denarii supradicti distribuebantur per ordinacionem et disposicionem Johannis Cleymond et Johannis Hody.

Item in expensis Johannis Ylcumbe existentis apud Bradele ad loquendum cum Johanne Cleymond de ministracione bonorum dicti domini Johannis de Cobham, xvj.d. Summa xlv.s. j.d. ob.

Summa omnium expensarum et solucionum xix.li. vj.s. vij.d. ob. Et debentur xv.s. iijj.d.

Memorandum quod Johannes Ylcumbe recepit de Waltero Dobbe, firmario de Bienknolle et collectore redditus de Chussebury,<sup>1</sup> xxx.s. Item idem Johannes recepit de Willelmo Crips, messore de Chussebury, viij.s. Item idem Johannes recepit de domino Johanne Wise vj.s. viij.d. Summa xliij.s. viij.d.

De quibus in denariis datis domino Johanni Wyse ad celebrandum pro anima domini Johannis de Cobham unum tricennale de Sancto Gregorio, xiiij.s. iijj.d.

Item dat' domino Johanni Wynge ad celebrandum unum tricennale de Sancto Gregorio pro anima dicti domini, xiiij.s. iijj.d.

Item dat' domino Roberto capellano de Berewyk ad celebrandum pro anima dicti domini unum tricennale de Sancto Gregorio, xiiij.s. iijj.d.

Item idem Johannes petit alloc' pro expensis suis veniendo de domo sua usque Bradele pro bonis domini Johannis de Cobham vendendis per vj. vices, vj.s.

Item in denariis solutis Johanni Gowayn pro debitis dicti domini de Cobham acquietandis, c.s. per j. obligacionem in presencia Nicholai Mauncel et Johannis Coggere. Summa vij.li. vj.s.

Et sic dictus Johannes Ylcumbe solvit plus quam recepit cj.s. iijj.d.

Nomina debitorum domini Johannis de Cobham, militis. Johannes

<sup>1</sup> The deceased had property at Chisbury (in Bedwin) and Bincknoll (in Broad Hinton), both in Wiltshire.

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Whatyndon, xiiij.s. iiij.d. Walterus Saundres, vj.s. viij.d. Dominus Johannes vicarius de Froxfelde, xiiij.s. iiij.d. Dominus Johannes rector de Crokeseston, xiiij.s. iiij.d. Johannes Brounman, v.s. vj.d. Summa liij.s. ij.d.

Liberatum Willelmo Mey, cleric, per manum Johannis Cogger, j. equum presii xl.s. Item pro stipendio j. plaustrum cum viij. bov' et j. homine per xiiij. dies in autumpno, xvij.s. viij.d. quolibet die xvj.d. Summa lvij.s. viij.d.



## *The Age of Stonehenge*

By T. RICE HOLMES, Litt.D.

THE article on Stonehenge that appeared in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* demands consideration. The writer, Mr. E. Herbert Stone, after re-stating and defending Sir Norman Lockyer's views, which I shall presently explain, notices 'some criticisms', including those of Mr. Arthur Hinks and my own. 'Rice Holmes', he says, 'sets forth the old arguments in favour of the Bronze Age theory, many of which are fallacious' . . . the deservedly high position occupied by Mr. Rice Holmes in the literary world has led some archaeologists, who have not understood the technicalities of the subject, to accept his opinions without question'.

I doubt whether the said archaeologists were influenced by my 'position'; and if they were ignorant of 'the technicalities of the subject', I fear that Mr. Stone's paper will not enlighten them; for he adds no verifiable facts which might dispel their ignorance to those which I recorded, except perhaps that the axis of Stonehenge itself was determined with 'a surprising degree of accuracy' by Flinders Petrie. I say 'perhaps' because Lockyer himself was not satisfied with the 'surprising degree'.<sup>2</sup> The 'technicalities' are not formidable. Most people understand what is meant by ascertaining the bearing of a line; even archaeologists have heard of the obliquity of the ecliptic, and know that the sun, viewed from any given spot, does not appear to rise at exactly the same place now as it did three thousand or even one thousand years

<sup>1</sup> 'Many' of four (*Ancient Britain*, pp. 215, 468, 470-1, 476-7)! Mr. Stone (*Nature*, 29th April 1922, p. 563) attempts to demonstrate the fallacy of one. Quoting the following sentence from *Ancient Britain* (p. 476)—'The stones were certainly not standing when round barrows were first erected on Salisbury Plain; for one is contained within the *vallum*, which, moreover, encroaches upon another'—he says, 'this argument is based on the assumption that mound No. 94 is really a Bronze Age barrow. The mere fact that in it was found a cremated interment is, however, inconclusive, as we know that the Round Barrow people had a cuckoo-like habit of depositing a cremation in an existing hole or position originally intended for some other purpose.' Now round barrows were erected towards the end of the Neolithic Age in Scotland, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire; but Mr. Stone is, I believe, the first to suggest that a round barrow of that period exists at Stonehenge.

<sup>2</sup> *Nature*, lxx, 1901, p. 56.

ago; and if they distrust Sir Norman Lockyer's reasoning, they do not question his figures. If Mr. Stone had informed himself, he would have seen that the date which Lockyer assigned to the [hypothetical] reconstruction and re-dedication of Stonehenge not improbably fell within the Bronze Age.<sup>1</sup> When I wrote that Lockyer had 'assigned a date to Stonehenge with which these facts [stated in one paragraph on pp. 215-16 of *Ancient Britain*] are irreconcilable', I had in mind his theory that Stonehenge 'was originally built a thousand years before the trilithons were added'.

The recent excavations at Stonehenge, which are minutely described in *The Antiquaries Journal*,<sup>2</sup> revealed much pottery of the Bronze and Romano-British Ages and other Romano-British objects, besides cremated human bones, a bone pin, flint hammers and other flint implements, and deer-horn picks. No neolithic pottery was found. Stone implements were used long after the introduction of bronze; deer-horn picks were used not only in the Neolithic, but also in the Bronze Age, and even under Roman rule.<sup>3</sup> 'The excavations', says Colonel Hawley, who directed them, 'so far appear to indicate . . . that the ditch and rampart were made at a date considerably anterior to Stonehenge.' They tend to confirm the view that the stones were erected in the Bronze Age.

Mr. Stone concludes his vindication of Sir Norman Lockyer's theory with this pronouncement: 'Hence the azimuth of the Stonehenge Axis having been ascertained, the date at which mid-summer sunrise took place at that position can be determined approximately by any competent computer.' Yes—if the azimuth has been ascertained and if the assumptions which Lockyer was obliged to make can be granted.

Before Lockyer could begin his inquiry he had to assume, first, that the avenue, about four hundred yards long, which extends from the north-eastern point of the trench that surrounds the rampart of Stonehenge, and on which stands the pillar called the Friar's Heel, was not only intended to point to the solstitial sunrise, but was so intended at the time when Stonehenge was, as he supposed, rebuilt, in other words, that the construction of the avenue was contemporary with the alleged rebuilding; secondly, that, although the Alexandrian astronomer who constructed the Julian calendar miscalculated the date of the summer solstice, the prehistoric inhabitants of an island remote from the

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Britain*, p. 127. Cf. *Guide to the Bronze Age* (British Museum), 1920, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> i, 1921, pp. 19-41; ii, 1922, pp. 36-52.

<sup>3</sup> *Ancient Britain*, p. 471.

civilized world could tell it exactly at a place where the solstitial sunrise is rarely visible ;<sup>1</sup> thirdly, that, although, as he himself found, the avenue is not perfectly straight, the builders laid out its axis with sufficient accuracy for his purpose ; fourthly, that the alleged sun-worshippers adopted as the moment of sunrise the moment when the sun's upper rim appeared, not when his centre appeared, nor when his lower rim seemed just to rest upon the horizon. Everything depended upon fixing the moment correctly, for, as every one knows, in our latitude the sun does not rise at right angles to the horizon, but at a considerable slant. Furthermore, says Mr. E. J. Webb,<sup>2</sup> 'as every one who has watched the sun rise must admit, it is practically quite impossible to be certain when any one of these moments occurs. Lockyer tacitly admits this when he arbitrarily takes as the moment of first appearance the time when  $2'$  (about  $\frac{1}{16}$ ) of the sun's disc are risen'.<sup>3</sup> What further assumptions he was obliged to make in the course of his investigation I shall note presently, as critical readers of Mr. Stone's paper must have already done. Meanwhile I may remark that, although, as every one who has studied the subject knows, from the point of view of an observer standing on or behind the Altar Stone, the sun's upper rim first appears north of the Friar's Heel and appeared still further north when Stonehenge was built, it does not follow that the Friar's Heel was not used for observing, or that Lockyer was right in leaving it out of his calculations. Two thousand years ago the entire disc appeared just above it ; a millennium or two before an observer could have seen the upper rim appearing close to the stone, if it was then standing ; and, asks Mr. Hinks, 'who shall say that the builders of Stonehenge required any more than that ?'

In case my readers have not Mr. Stone's article at hand, I will reprint a few sentences from *Ancient Britain* (p. 472). 'Sir Norman Lockyer felt obliged . . . to confine himself to attempting to determine the orientation of the avenue. The method which

<sup>1</sup> On the 22nd of June, 1903, a correspondent of *The Times* wrote from Salisbury, 'For the first time for nearly ten years visitors at Stonehenge yesterday morning saw the sun rise'.

<sup>2</sup> *Ancient Britain*, p. 474.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Stone asserts that, 'an examination of a diagram [not included in his paper] showing the position of the sun's disc at different stages of sunrise and at different dates of possible Stonehenge lifetime will convince any one that for the present inquiry only (a)'—the moment of the 'first gleam', 'when about one-sixteenth of the sun's diameter' was above the horizon—'is reasonably possible'. Mr. Hinks was apparently not convinced ; for, like Mr. Webb, he pointed out that 'lastly there is the grave difficulty that everything depends upon guessing right what is the critical phase of the sunrise'.

he . . . adopted was to peg out as accurately as possible "the central line between the low and often mutilated banks" . . . and then to measure "the bearings of two sections of this line near the beginning and the end". "The resulting observations", he tells us, "gave for the axis of the avenue nearest the commencement an azimuth of  $49^{\circ} 38' 48''$ , and for that of the more distant  $49^{\circ} 32' 54''$ ." But neither of these measurements was adopted by Sir Norman. He found, or thought that he found, that the mean between the two values which he had obtained, namely  $49^{\circ} 35' 51''$ , was "confirmed by the information, supplied by the Ordnance Survey, that from the centre of the temple the bearing of the principal bench mark on the ancient fortified hill, about eight miles distant, a well-known British encampment named . . . Sidbury, is  $49^{\circ} 34' 18''$ ; and that the same line continued through Stonehenge to the south-west strikes another ancient fortification, namely, Grovely Castle, about six miles distant, and at practically the same azimuth, viz.  $49^{\circ} 35' 51''$ ". For the above reasons", he says, " $49^{\circ} 34' 18''$  has been adopted for the azimuth of the avenue". Having regard to the rate of change in the obliquity of the ecliptic, he concluded that the date of the foundation of Stonehenge was 1680 B.C., but he admits that this date "may possibly be in error by  $\pm 200$  years". Mr. Stone, remarking that 'the rate of decrease in obliquity has been determined with greater precision' than in Stockwell's Tables, which Lockyer used, substituted 1840 for 1680.

Thus, while Lockyer thought that the mean,  $49^{\circ} 35' 51''$ , was confirmed by the bearing of the Sidbury bench mark,  $49^{\circ} 34' 18''$ , he discarded the former in favour of the latter, because the latter was 'practically the same' as its continuation towards Grovely Castle, which was itself identical with the discarded mean.

'It appears', says Mr. Stone (p. 107), 'that the Axis line [of the avenue] had at some time and for some purpose, now unknown, been produced to Sidbury Hill.' Does it? One desires evidence of the prolongation and at least some plausible, or conceivably possible, explanation of the 'unknown' purpose. Evidently Mr. Stone holds that the avenue had already been made or planned when the builders of Stonehenge determined to prolong its 'Axis line' to Sidbury Hill, which from Stonehenge they could not see.<sup>1</sup> Their alleged purpose may well be called 'unknown'; for since the axis of the avenue pointed *ex hypothesi* to the solstitial sunrise, what was to be gained by producing it? What, one would like to know, does Mr. Stone mean by the word 'produced'? He cannot mean that the avenue was con-

<sup>1</sup> Only the trees on the top of the hill can be descried.

tinued over hill and dale till it struck the place of the bench mark on Sidbury Hill ; for it now terminates four hundred yards from the ditch surrounding Stonehenge, and in 1812 Sir Richard Colt Hoare<sup>1</sup> stated that 'five hundred and ninety-four yards' from the ditch it 'divided into two branches', one of which led northward 'in a gentle curve towards the *cursus*', the other towards the east. Mr. Stone can hardly mean that the axis of the avenue was prolonged in imagination to the invisible hill : that would be an assumption rather too bold. Or, if he does mean that, what, I ask again, did the builders gain by producing it? What reasonable purpose could they have had? It is pertinent to quote from Mr. Hinks's comments on Lockyer's theory, for Mr. Stone has something to say about them. 'On the one hand we may suppose that the avenue was drawn to lead over the down to Sidbury camp [though it actually stopped at the end of a few hundred yards], and had no intentional relation to the place of sunrise. On the other hand we may suppose that Sidbury is in the sunrise line not by accident but by design. . . . And since the camp occupies the summit of a steep and isolated hill [hidden from Stonehenge by an intervening down], while Stonehenge lies on a wide and gently sloping down, it is plain that the camp end of the Stonehenge-Sidbury line must have been fixed first, and the site of the temple determined by prolonging the line sunrise-Sidbury till it struck a suitable place on the down. There is nothing impossible in this : the question is, can it be said to be so probable that one is justified in fixing a date for Stonehenge from the direction of the line so drawn? . . . Was it done so accurately that it is worth measuring accurately now, and drawing from the measures an exact statement of date?'<sup>2</sup> I need only add that, as the reader has doubtless seen, an integral part of Lockyer's theory excludes even the faintest probability of the second alternative. Stonehenge in its original form was built, according to Lockyer, a thousand years before the date which he fixed for the solstitial sunrise over Sidbury Hill ; and at that time the place of the bench mark on Sidbury was not 'in the sunrise line'.

But Mr. Stone, who forgets or ignores this part of Lockyer's theory, undertakes to remove Mr. Hinks's objections—or rather, that one which he chooses to notice. Remarking (p. 112) that Mr. Hinks's 'view is that either the Axis was directed to the midsummer sunrise, or it was directed to Sidbury Hill . . . *you cannot have it both ways*', he tells us that 'The matter, however, appears to admit of very simple explanation'. Repeating his

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient History of Wiltshire*, i, 1812, pp. 157-8.

<sup>2</sup> *Nineteenth Century*, June 1903, p. 1009.

assertion that 'at some time in the past (possibly when Stonehenge was built)'—I presume that he means, in agreement with Lockyer, 'rebuilt'—'a prolongation of the Axis had been carried forward . . . as far as Sidbury Hill', he observes that as 'This gave a line of . . . eight miles instead of a quarter of a mile', its azimuth was adopted by Lockyer. Then, substantially repeating Lockyer's statement, which I have already quoted, to the effect that 'the Axis had also been prolonged backwards towards the south-west . . . as far as Grovely', he affirms that 'Whatever may have been the date and purpose of the Sidbury and Grovely extension lines, it is clear that their agreement with Norman Lockyer's observed azimuth is too close for a mere chance coincidence, and they must be regarded as having been purposely set out, with a considerable degree of accuracy, as continuations of the Stonehenge Axis'.

I suggest the omission of the bracketed word 'possibly'; for unless the axis was prolonged to Sidbury when Stonehenge was (according to Lockyer) rebuilt, the Stonehenge-Sidbury line is useless for determining the date of the rebuilding. Whether Stonehenge was built where it stands because the site was 'determined by prolonging the line sunrise-Sidbury till it struck a suitable place on the down', or, as Lockyer maintained, it was originally built a thousand years before the Stonehenge-Sidbury axis was adopted, it is clear that, unless observers were to be stationed at Grovely as well as at Stonehenge, the prolongation of the axis 'backwards' had no relation to the midsummer sunrise, and anyhow no conceivably intentional relation to anything else. Since no avenue was made towards Grovely, Mr. Stone's supposition that 'the Grovely extension line' was 'purposely set out' is a baseless guess.

*Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis  
Tempus eget.*



## *The Amulet of Charlemagne*

By SIR MARTIN CONWAY, M.A., F.S.A.

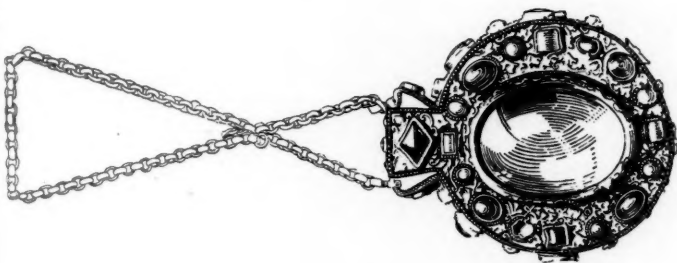
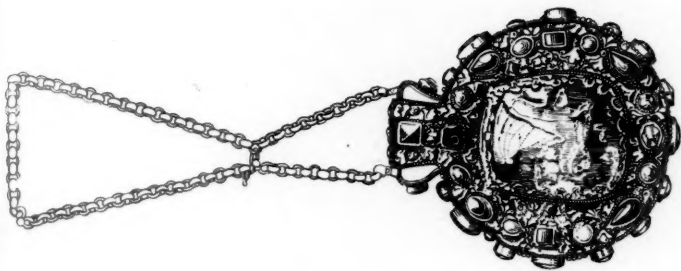
[Read 6th April 1922]

IN January 814 Charlemagne died at Aix-la-Chapelle and was there buried on the same day. The event was of staggering importance. The Roman Empire of the West, which the barbarians had overthrown, was remembered even by them as the greatest thing in the world. Theodoric had tried to revive it and failed. It had lain dormant for more than three hundred years and then Charlemagne had apparently succeeded in reviving it, and had signalized the year 800 by being crowned Emperor by the Pope in the church of St. Peter at Rome. And now Charlemagne was dead. Would his work fall to pieces or would it stand upright and bring peace on earth? As they bore the dead hero to his grave such were the questions they must have been asking. The populace, indeed, did not easily believe that so great a being could die. He had gone to sleep, but in due season he would return to reign over a millennium of peace and prosperity. He should at least be buried in all the material splendour attainable. So they clothed the body in richest vestments and seated it within the cave-like grave upon a throne. They placed a crown on its head, a sceptre in its hand, and a golden chain about its neck. From the chain depended a cross and an amulet containing a relic of the Virgin's hair. The place of sepulture was marked by a 'golden arch' or *arcosolium*.

Sixty-seven years later Aix-la-Chapelle was captured by the Normans, who destroyed the Imperial Palace, the Royal Chapel or Cathedral, and the Golden Arch. Thenceforward the position of Charlemagne's grave was forgotten. For a quarter of a century the cathedral lay waste. Its restoration then went slowly forward and was sufficiently advanced in 936 for Otto I to be crowned within it, and still Charlemagne sat in his grave with his treasures about him and the amulet upon his breast.

In the year 1000 Otto III desired to see the great dead emperor face to face, but no one knew the place of his burial. Excavations were undertaken; the tomb was found and solemnly entered by the emperor, two bishops, and Count Otto of Lomello,





The Amulet of Charlemagne.

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the last of whom left a description of what he saw. The body was still in good condition except the nose. The nails had grown long. They were cut and the nose was patched in gilt. One tooth was extracted as a relic and the pectoral cross was taken away. The body appears to have been lain in the antique sculptured sarcophagus which still exists. This was again opened by Frederick Barbarossa in 1165 and the contents removed. The bones were placed in a wooden coffin decorated with silver, and in 1215 translated into the famous and splendid silver-gilt and enamelled châsse which still exists.

Various treasures belonging to the original burial found their way into the treasury of the cathedral and were honourably preserved there till the beginning of the nineteenth century. Beside the amulet there was also a very precious little figure of the Virgin, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, made of a light green agate, and inscribed as the work of St. Luke. This also was said to have hung from the neck of Charlemagne in his tomb. There was also a silver-gilt casket containing a smaller gilt box and other treasures, and with it was another gilt casket adorned with the figures of the Twelve Apostles.

On 4th May 1804 Napoleon assumed the title of emperor and set out to revive the empire and traditions of Charlemagne. The Empress Josephine arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle on 27th July, and five days later inspected the relics in the cathedral and the bones of Charlemagne. By order of Napoleon the Fête of Charlemagne was revived and elaborately celebrated on 12th August, and when Napoleon himself arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle on 2nd September he was received by the bishop in the cathedral where a *Te Deum* was sung and the relics were again displayed. It was on this occasion that the above-mentioned treasures were presented to Josephine. She kept them as long as she lived. On her death they were divided, the amulet becoming the property of Queen Hortense and the remainder passing to the Viceroy Eugène.

I have not been able to follow the fate of Eugène's inheritance. The Charlemagne relics belonging to him appear never to have been published. Possibly they are now in the possession of the family of the Dukes of Leuchtenberg. The amulet came in due succession to Napoleon III and the Empress Eugénie. She regarded it with much devotion, and kept it near her at the time of the birth of the Prince Imperial. When a friend of hers was seriously ill at Biarritz she lent it to him, but whether it proved efficacious in his cure is not recorded. Shortly before her death she gave it to Father Cabrol, Abbot of Farnborough, instructing him to take it to Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims, so that

it might remain in his cathedral for ever, and this was done. No worthier place for it could have been chosen than the treasury of the coronation church of the long line of the kings of France.

The only authentic publication of this amulet is in the volume of the *Bonner Jahrbücher* for 1866.<sup>1</sup> This is illustrated with one photograph and two woodcuts, showing the front, back, and one side. They are not entirely satisfactory, but they give a good idea of the character of the object, and are here reproduced. It may be described as a massive kind of locket, having on each of its circular faces a great cabochon sapphire set within a gold band richly ornamented. On one face the sapphire is oval, on the other roughly square. The oval stone is perfect in quality and of a light blue colour. The square stone is duller and imperfect. Through the oval stone a relic of the true cross is visible, but the hair relic of the Virgin does not show. The fact that Charlemagne presented a relic of the true cross to the royal chapel at Aix-la-Chapelle is recorded. The big cabochons are held in each case by a foliated openwork band of gold rising out of the flat frame. There is also a roughly cubical excrescence at the top of the locket to which the loops are attached for the suspending chain. Both faces of the main frame are similarly adorned. There is a garnet at the top on the face of the cube and below it an emerald, and at each quarter of the circle is another emerald. Halfway between the emeralds is a cabochon garnet. A pearl is set midway between each of these eight stones. On the edge of the amulet there are again alternate stones and pearls, starting and ending with a garnet on the fixed loop for the chain. Four sapphires, three amethysts, and eight pearls complete the circle. Each stone is held by a ribbon of gold fastened down on to the flat gold surface of the frame. This flat surface between the stones is embossed into little palmettes and flowers, and the mounts of the stones and the edges of the faces are outlined with a fine gold wire like a string of small gold balls. Every one of these details is proper to the Carolingian style of goldsmith's work.

Thus we find raised foliation applied as decoration on the beautiful gold and enamel ewer at St. Maurice d'Agaune, which Charlemagne is said to have presented to that abbey. Embossed foliation similarly employed decorates what would otherwise be flat surfaces on the elaborate binding of a manuscript at St. Gallen, which is of about this date. Big stones held by rings of metal foliation are conspicuous on the *Capsa aurea* at Monza, and

<sup>1</sup> *Jahrb. des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, Bonn, 1866, pp. 265-272, pls. 4, 5, 6.

likewise on the jewelled cross in the same treasury, both objects being connected with Berengarius, while the small stones on the latter are mounted just in the same fashion, within a plain ribbon of metal surrounded by a beaded wire, as are those on the amulet. Thus, as far as technique goes there is every confirmation of the tradition which carries the amulet back to the days of Charlemagne.

Tradition and the evidence of the object itself being thus in perfect accord we may with confidence regard it as what it professes to be—the actual locket which the great emperor was wont to wear in life, and which hung from his neck in the tomb where his body was so dramatically set up. Few relics of the past, precious in themselves, can be compared with it for sentimental value, and it is pleasant to think that it will find for ages to come a place of honour so distinguished as the cathedral of Rheims, long and gloriously associated with all that was most splendid and much that has been most memorable in the history of France.

#### DISCUSSION

Mr. CLIFFORD SMITH had long been hunting for the jewel, and had come to the conclusion that it had been burnt in the Tuileries, as the article in *Bonner Jahrbücher* did not give its history after 1866. The story now revealed was most remarkable, and no more fitting resting-place for the jewel could be found than Rheims Cathedral.

The PRESIDENT thought Sir Martin Conway had proved his case, and himself could see no objection to the date assigned. For ten or fifteen years he had known where the jewel was kept, but was under a pledge of secrecy; and it was only a short time before her recent death that the ex-Empress Eugénie determined to send it to Rheims. The Fellows must have been deeply interested in the romantic story told by Sir Martin Conway.

## *Hallstatt Pottery from Eastbourne*

By the Rev. W. BUDGEN

[Read 26th January 1922]

ADJOINING the northern boundary of the parish of Eastbourne and extending to the foot of the downs on the west, there is an area of arable land until recently forming part of the Motcombe Farm, part of the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The district was formerly called Northwick, and later Green Street: it was crossed by an ancient way called 'Green Street Drove', running east and west. The land has recently been acquired by the Corporation of Eastbourne for the purpose of their housing scheme and for allotments.

This neighbourhood has produced several finds of archaeological interest. When the road called Victoria Drive (following the line of an ancient track) was made in 1891, remains of a Romano-British pit-dwelling were discovered at the point marked A on the plan<sup>1</sup> (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxxviii, p. 160); and six years later, when the old droveway (now called Eldon Road) was straightened, a kitchen midden was cut through at B on the plan, about 420 yds. from the pit-dwelling (*S. A. C.*, vol. xli, p. 4). Farther away from the area under consideration, about 600 yds. in a north-easterly direction, a Saxon cemetery was discovered in 1909 on the Ocklynge ridge (*S. A. C.*, vol. lii, p. 192). This cemetery was again encountered in 1921 during road widening.

The downs to the westward have numerous round barrows, and at the foot of the hill there was brought to light in 1907, near the point marked C, an extended burial beneath 4 ft. 6 in. of undisturbed soil (*S. A. C.*, vol. lii, p. 189). From an examination of photographs taken at the time of the discovery, and considering all the circumstances recorded, Mr. Reginald Smith is inclined to attribute this interment to the Neolithic period; and Sir Arthur Keith, who has examined the skull, reports that its features are consistent with this view. An existing bridle-way crossing the area diagonally at its eastern end is the probable line of a Roman

<sup>1</sup> All the discoveries mentioned have been plotted on a map, which is in the keeping of the Society.



road (*Journ. Eastbourne Nat. Hist. Phot. and Literary Soc.*, vol. viii, no. 21, July 1918).

In the summer of 1921 Mr. H. D. Searle, an allotment holder, in digging his plot, noticed a considerable patch of dark soil, and later found fragments of ancient pottery. This led him and his son to search further, and information was also given to myself as local secretary to the Sussex Archaeological Society. In result, a small pit was discovered, about 18 in. in diameter, and in it, at a depth of from 12 in. to 20 in., there were portions of rough pottery, including three bases, the subject of this note. When some of the fragments were pieced together it became evident that the vessels had collapsed in the process of firing, and portions had been burnt to a cinder, making complete restoration impossible. The obvious conclusion was that the pottery was made at or near the spot where it was found, and that it had been deliberately buried, possibly to hide the evidence of neglect or want of skill on the part of the maker.

Two of the vessels were fairly large, the rim of one giving a diameter of about 8 in.: the paste was rather soft, and the outside had considerable remains of pigment of a purplish maroon tint. The other large pot was probably of about the same size, but was much distorted; it had, in addition to traces of colour, remains of black brush marking of a diamond pattern. The third vessel was rather smaller and of a superior type, the paste being finer and harder and faced with a deep chestnut pigment. The pottery was pronounced by Mr. Reginald Smith to belong to the Hallstatt period, about the seventh century B. C.

On the same plot, and about 5 ft. away from the pit just described, there was found a larger pit, measuring 4 ft. by 3 ft. and about 32 in. deep. At the bottom there were a number of large flints forming a somewhat incomplete floor, and a good many smaller calcined flints. In this pit was found a fairly large portion of a Late Celtic pot and other fragments of a similar date, but nothing of the type found in the small pit; there were also small pieces of birds' bones, and the bones of small animals. On the whole there was little to indicate that the pit had been anything but a rubbish pit, but it may have been connected with the pottery kilns and afterwards have been used for rubbish.

The sites of the pits are marked D on the plan.

MR. REGINALD SMITH added the following notes:

The transition from bronze to iron in Britain has always been a chronological difficulty, and a decision has been delayed by the scarcity of datable material. Among others, Sir Arthur Evans has brought forward arguments tending to suppress a Hallstatt

period in this country, and to prolong the Bronze Age till the period of La Tène I. In *Proceedings*, xxii (1908), p. 128, he concludes that the real Iron Age in Britain only begins with the Late Celtic settlement, from about B.C. 400, but recent discoveries have reinforced the arguments based on brooches and other bronzes of the Hall-

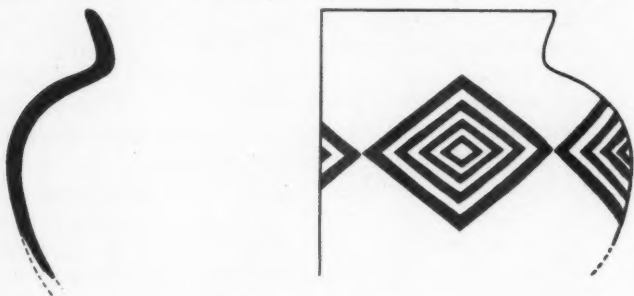


FIG. 1. Hallstatt ware, Eastbourne. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )

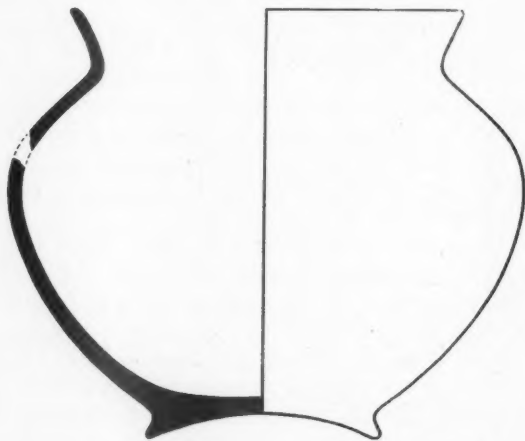


FIG. 2. Hallstatt ware, Eastbourne. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )

statt period (*Proceedings*, xxi, pp. 97-117), and pottery is all the more convincing as it is less portable than bronze. Apart from isolated fragments in museums, which were noted but never published by our late Fellow Mr. Percy Manning, Major Bushe-Fox's discovery of a whole class of fine black ware, which he assigned with little hesitation to a date before La Tène, may be said to have opened a new era in the study; and the surprising

yield of All Cannings Farm, near Devizes, described by Mrs. Cunington in this *Journal* of January 1922, is supplemented by a discovery, in many respects quite distinct, now brought to our notice by Mr. Budgen, to whose zeal and ingenuity is due the partial restoration of the vessels on exhibition.

Some far-reaching deductions may at once be made without

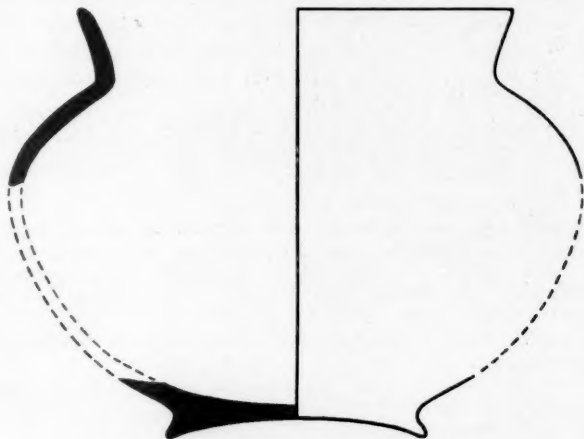


FIG. 3. Hallstatt ware, Eastbourne. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )



FIG. 4. Hallstatt ware, Eastbourne. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )



FIG. 5. La Tène ware, Eastbourne. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ )

difficulty or qualification. The sherds (figs. 1-4) belonged to vases which in shape, quality, colour, and decoration belong to the Hallstatt culture of central Europe; and were found deliberately buried together close to our south coast, and therefore on one of the routes from the Continent.

Painted pottery is practically unknown in Britain before the Christian era, and was certainly not adopted before that date by our native potters. Hence the Eastbourne fragments were of

foreign manufacture (the series of lozenges being alone sufficient evidence of that), but were evidently fired in this country, and therefore in a sense of local manufacture, as wasters of this kind would never have been imported across the Channel. It is clearly, therefore, a case of immigration, not of ordinary trade.

It should be possible to trace the route and original home of these immigrants, and determine the date of their arrival: nor is it hopeless to ascertain their language, which was probably quite different from that of the indigenous population, for these Hallstatt people may eventually prove to have been the first Celtic-speaking inhabitants of our islands.

The illustrations are of selected specimens more or less reconstructed and found in the two separate pits described above by Mr. Budgen:

FIG. 1.—The upper half of an urn with about half its circumference, the lip especially distorted in firing; the paste hard and yellow tending to orange, black in the interior, with fine grit. Round the shoulder traces of three contiguous lozenges painted in black and each enclosing three others; elsewhere a few patches remaining of the lustrous reddish-brown surface that originally covered the outside, and may be described as burnt siena with more or less carmine added. Diam. outside lip, 8.4 in.; at shoulder, 10.2 in.

FIG. 2.—Similar urn, the foot complete and attached to about 5 in. of the side made up of fragments; one part of the foot over-fired, but little distortion there or elsewhere, and the lip supplied from another fragment: the reddish-brown outer surface better preserved than in the preceding. Ht., 7.7 in.; diam. outside lip, 7 in.; at shoulder, 9.2 in.

FIG. 3.—Neck and shoulder of similar ware, complete though made up of fragments much distorted in firing: the foot separate, perhaps of the same vessel, over-fired and distorted; a good deal of the reddish-brown surface preserved, but no trace of painted decoration on shoulder. Estimated ht., 7.7 in.; average diam. of lip, 7.8 in.; of the foot, 4.6 in.

FIG. 4.—A hollow foot of the same paste but with traces of black surface, distorted in firing; probably of a tall cup. Diam., 3.3 in.

FIG. 5.—Part of an urn, heavier, softer, and thicker than the above, from a pit about 5 ft. distant: dull yellow surfaces, with much charcoal in the body of the ware. Diam. of base, 3.7 in.

This last belongs to a class of ware familiar in England and evidently of La Tène date, quite distinct from the other specimens illustrated and probably some centuries later. The rest are homogeneous, and, as the circumstances show, were the result of the unsuccessful firing of a kiln by potters accustomed to a ware that has not been recorded elsewhere in England, but has obvious affinities abroad.

In profile the urns are analogous to the black ware excavated on Hengistbury Head, and classed among the earliest Iron Age products of the site (Class B, *Report*, plate XVII); but there are notable differences. The lustrous black Hengistbury ware has

cordons on the neck and shoulder, no painted decoration, and an omphalos base; and there seems to be no parallel for the profile or reddish-brown surface in the large series from Devizes. Both in quality and colour the surface-coating is identical with urns and platters in the British Museum from Hallstatt burials in Würtemberg; whereas there seems to be nothing similar in the Halstatt pottery from France collected by Baron de Baye and described by M. Hubert in *Revue Préhistorique*, v (1910), p. 97.

Painted ware of Gaulish origin has long been known to date from the period of La Tène, and a few fragments may have been found on this side of the Channel; and there can be no hesitation in attributing to foreign craftsmen the lustrous reddish-brown coating of the Eastbourne group, which can be traced direct to south-west Germany. The eighth-century ware of that region is well known, and adequately represented in the British Museum. The ordinary source of information on the subject<sup>1</sup> is *Altertümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, vol. v (1911), where on p. 402 Dr. P. Reinecke illustrates some typical pottery of his C period (when large iron swords were in use, see plate LXIX). Here, on different specimens, can be seen the colouring, the lozenge pattern, and the profile which inspired the Eastbourne potter; and if a century is allowed for transmission and development, the newly discovered sherds can be assigned to the seventh century B.C. The find thus corroborates other recent evidence of a Hallstatt period in Britain; and besides those already mentioned, two others in Sussex acquire additional significance: pottery attributed to this period was found in a pit near Cissbury last year (*Journal*, April 1922, p. 139), and Mr. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., reported on some sherds of the so-called Göritz type found in 1910 at Pulborough (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, vol. xxiii, pp. 376, 385). The south coast might have been expected to show the clearest traces of alien immigration, and the increasing number of finds is a good augury for the chronology both of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages of Britain.

#### DISCUSSION

Major BUSHE-FOX said it was of great interest to see the gap being filled up between the Bronze Age and Late Celtic times. The pottery found by Mrs. Cunnington was closely allied to that of the Pyrenees and the south of France, and further finds of the sort would be very welcome. In the museums of south-east England there was a striking

<sup>1</sup> The latest pronouncement is Dr. Karl Schumacher's *Siedlungs- und Kulturgeschichte der Rheinlande*, vol. i (Mainz, 1921), where the polychrome ware is assigned to the seventh century.

absence of pottery dating from the Hallstatt period, but an abundance of it in Hampshire, Hengistbury Head being specially prolific.

Mr. CRAWFORD had been over the Hallstatt site near Devizes, and knew of several finds in Hampshire, as between Andover and Ludgershall. One piece found by Mr. Engleheart was in Salisbury Museum, which also possessed a fragment of burnished red-ware. More had recently been found at Winchester, on the new housing site south-west of the city. It was difficult to imagine that Mrs. Cunnington's series came from the Pyrenees, and he would rather suggest the south German plain or Silesia. Germany might indeed have been the common centre of the Hallstatt culture found in the Pyrenees and in Britain.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. C. L. Kingsford), in thanking the author of the paper, congratulated him on his interesting find at Eastbourne, and expressed the indebtedness of the Society also to Mrs. Cunnington for allowing specimens of the All Cannings Farm pottery to be exhibited.



## *Roman Cardiff: Supplementary Notes*

By R. E. M. WHEELER, D.Lit., F.S.A.

THE Roman walls and bastions discovered in 1889 and subsequent years under the Norman or medieval earthworks of Cardiff Castle have been described by the late Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., in *Archaeologia*<sup>1</sup> and *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.<sup>2</sup> It may be recalled that the remains indicate a quadrangular enclosure some  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, with central gateways in the north and south sides and with semi-octagonal bastions along the walls. The fort thus corresponds closely in size and general character (though not in detail) with that at Porchester, and clearly represents a westerly branch of the coastal defence system instituted, or at least extended, in the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine I. It stands in the middle of the Monmouthshire-Glamorganshire lowlands where, alone in Wales, Roman civil life developed on a scale sufficiently extensive to require special protection from Irish or Teutonic raiders.

Within the last twenty-five years the walls have been cleared externally and, with the north gateway, 'restored' by the Marquess of Bute. Care has been taken to distinguish the new work from the old, but externally little else than modern masonry is now visible, and the walls lose in interest what they gain in completeness. Scarcely any excavation of a scientific nature has yet been carried out on the site, but coins and pottery have been found from time to time during the restorations, and it is now possible to add something to the published evidence. Thanks are due to Lord Bute's architect, Mr. J. P. D. Grant, A.R.I.B.A., for every possible assistance in the collection of information.

*The General Plan*—It is now almost certain that the western curtain wall, mostly of medieval date above ground, follows the line of the Roman wall and does not, as Mr. Ward supposed, deviate from it towards the south-western corner. In the Castle kitchen, which abuts upon the wall considerably south of the centre, a fragment of the Roman masonry still stands to a height of some 10 ft. Mr. Grant tells me that the Roman road has

<sup>1</sup> LVII, pp. 335 ff.

<sup>2</sup> 1908, pp. 29 ff; 1913, pp. 159 ff. Also, Haverfield, *Cymmrodorion Soc. Trans.*, 1908-9.

been found under the eastern jamb of the present South Gate, indicating that the Roman gate here stood slightly further east than this. It would thus be nearly central in the existing south wall, and Mr. Ward's re-adjustment of the south-west corner in order to centralize the gate is no longer necessary.

The recent (1922) demolition of modern external buildings abutting against the eastern half of the south wall has revealed the lower part of the bastion which stood midway between the south-eastern corner and the south gate. The site of eleven



FIG. 1. Junction between main wall of fort (left) and first bastion north of SE. corner.

bastions is now accurately known; the original number was presumably eighteen.

*The Roman Bank*—The Roman wall is from 10 ft. to 10½ ft. in thickness. Behind it, Mr. Ward shows in plan and section a Roman bank. This is an unusual feature in forts of this type, and Professor Haverfield complained that it was 'insufficiently recorded'. Recently, in order to settle the matter, Mr. Grant kindly had three pits sunk through the medieval bank against the back of the north wall. These pits clearly verified Mr. Ward's observations. The Roman bank, of earth and gravel, was of similar material to that of its medieval covering, but there was a consistent line of demarcation between the two works at a

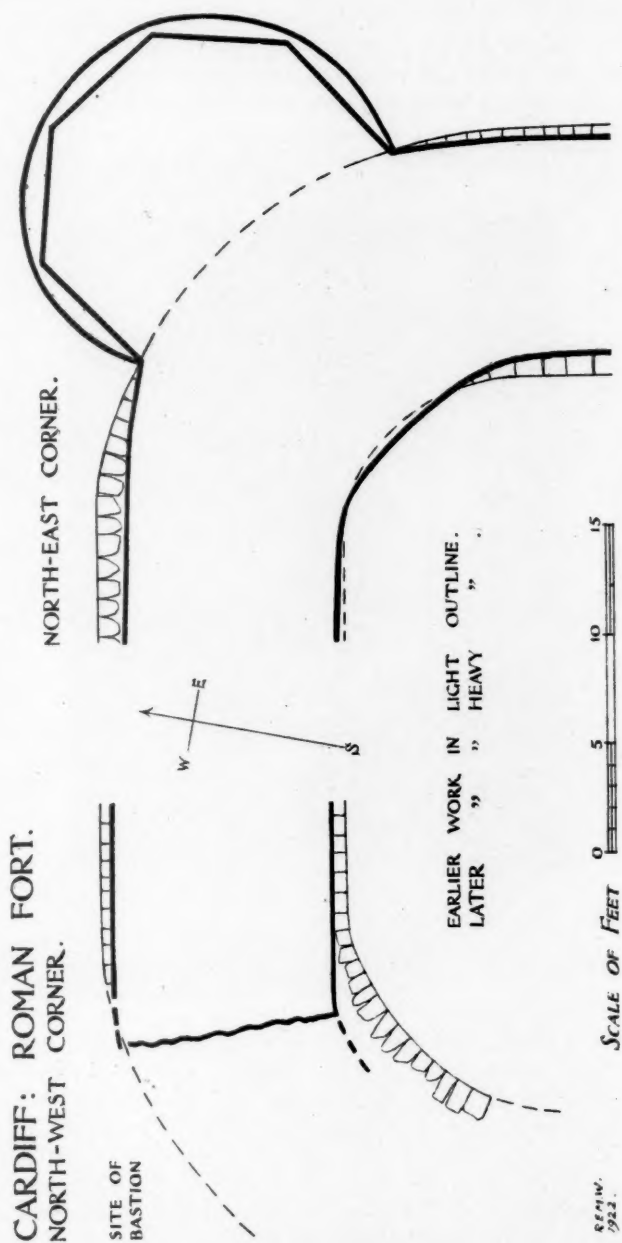


FIG. 2.

height of 12 ft. to 13 ft. above the ground-level. Circumstantial evidence had already anticipated the results of these excavations, for it had been observed that (i) the ashlar on the inner face of the walls had everywhere been preserved at least to this height, whereas the external facing stones had in many places been robbed almost to the footings; (ii) the arrises of the



FIG. 3. NW. corner, showing inner curb of divergent footings and inner face of main wall. The abutment of the modern wall at the top indicates the approximate height of the former Roman bank.

interior facing stones were still as sharp as when they were first placed in position, and had evidently not suffered the exposure which had rounded the external ashlar; and (iii) the offsets which occur on the inner face of the wall at a height of about 8 feet vary in number and height in different cuttings and are unlikely, therefore, to have formed a visible architectural feature. It is now certain that they were all covered by the Roman bank.

*The Footings*—Mr. Ward noted that, whilst the bastions and the walls are of one build above the footings, the footings them-

selves present several points of difficulty. The difficulties are, (i) that the footings of the bastions are at different levels from those of the main walls, and abut on to them clumsily and haphazardly (fig. 1) ; (ii) that at the north-east corner (the only



FIG. 4. Interior of NE. corner, showing divergence between wall and footings.

corner thoroughly examined in this respect) the footings of the main wall are carried round in a continuous curve *behind* the projecting bastion (fig. 2) ; (iii) that the main wall itself bears a very inconstant relationship to its footings, sometimes even projecting beyond them ; and (iv) that the footings, with remains of two superimposed courses of masonry, were found beneath the

floor of the bastion which flanks the north gate on its eastern side (see *Archaeologia*, lvii, p. 344, fig. 3). These disparities may be of considerable importance, and though some of them were noted and discussed by Mr. Ward it is desirable to direct further attention to their nature and extent. The illustrations (figs. 2-4) show the relationship of the footings (Mr. Ward's 'plinth') to the superstructure and the bastions at the north-west and north-

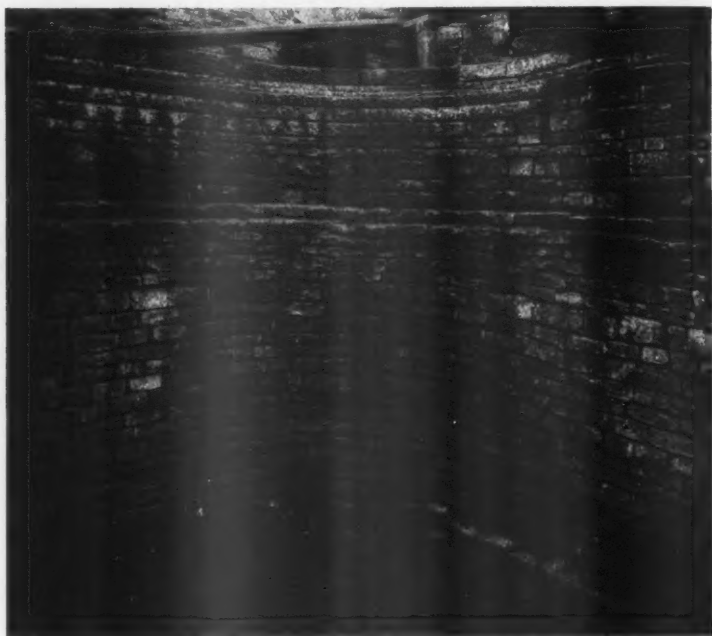


FIG. 5. Interior of SE. corner after removal of Roman bank, showing divergent footings. Height of Roman wall, 17 ft.

east corners. The latter is not quite accurately shown on the earlier plans, and the former has only recently been completely uncovered. It is significant that a similar irregularity occurs at the south-east corner (fig. 5), where it is permanently visible in a chamber constructed within the bank by Lord Bute. The area enclosed by the footings is thus identical with that of the fort as we now know it.

It is not at present possible to draw any very certain deduction from these disparities. The relationship between footings and superstructure is often very casual in medieval building, and the



irregularities and eccentricities of Roman construction are still more notorious. It is clear that Roman military works were often built in sections by separate squads, doubtless in competition.<sup>1</sup> Bastions in particular are often fitted quite casually to the main structure. At Lymne (Stutfall Castle) a circular bastion is bonded into the main wall on one side but shows a straight joint on the other, although the whole work bears the impress of one period; and other examples readily present themselves. It is not safe, therefore, to assume generally that, in Roman work,

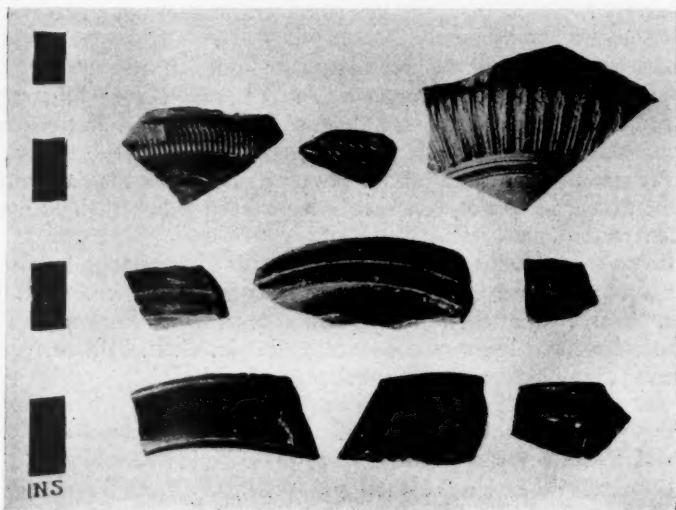


FIG. 6. Samian pottery from Roman fort, Cardiff.

either straight-joints or divergent footings necessarily indicate difference of period or modification of plan.

Nevertheless, the presence of both these features together at Cardiff rouses a suspicion that they may there be the product of more than mere accident. This suspicion is reinforced by the ruined or incipient superstructure which survives upon the footings of the main wall beneath the floor of the east bastion at the north gate. One of two inferences seem possible; either the footings of the main walls belong to a previous fort on

<sup>1</sup> A notable example on a large scale is afforded by the Antonine Vallum, which, as Dr. George Macdonald has recently shown, was built in regulated lengths by six separate legionary detachments.

the site, or they represent an unfinished work which, in its initial stages, was remodelled in the form in which we now know it. Of these two possibilities, the latter is preferable. It is highly improbable that a wall 10 ft. or more in thickness would be pulled down and replaced by a similar wall on an almost (but not quite) identical plan.<sup>1</sup> The rubble core of the existing Roman walls contains a few blocks of discarded ashlar, and, as will be seen, the pottery and coins show that the site was already occupied in the first century; but a fort nearly 10 acres in extent with 10-ft. stone walls at that period—or, indeed, at any subsequent period until the late third century—is not a reasonable postulate.

*Pottery*—It would be premature to publish the pottery in detail, but the Samian (forms 29, 15/17, and 18/31) illustrated in fig. 6 is of importance as a definite indication of a first-century occupation of the site. It will be seen that six of the coins are of Vespasian or earlier, and it is safe to assume a Flavian settlement which, in Wales, can hardly have been other than military in character.

*Coins*—The following twenty coins have been found within the fort. Those marked with an asterisk are recorded by Mr. Ward, but their whereabouts is now unknown. The remainder have been seen by me, and Mr. G. F. Hill has very kindly examined doubtful specimens.

1. Claudius I (A. D. 41–54). 2 b.
2. Probably Claudius I. 2 b.
3. Probably Nero (A. D. 54–68). 2 b.
4. Vespasian (A. D. 69–79). 2 b.
5. Vespasian. 2 b.
6. Vespasian. 2 b.
7. Probably second century. 3 b.
- \*8. Faustina (which, not specified).
9. Faustina the Younger (d. A. D. 175). 1 b.
10. KAIA KOPNHAI A (A. D. 253). 3 b.
- \*11. Victorinus (A. D. 265–7).
12. Victorinus (or near date). 3 b.
- \*13. Tetricus Junior (A. D. 268–73).
- \*14. Carausius (A. D. 287–93).
15. Third century, base metal (c. A. D. 270–80).

<sup>1</sup> The possibility that the footings, which are about 12 feet wide, may have formed the basis of an earthen or turf wall, like those of some of the Antonine forts in Scotland, is rendered improbable by the superimposed courses of masonry under the floor of the bastion, as mentioned above; unless these courses (which are not now visible) be regarded as part of an earlier gateway.

\*16. Constantine I.

\*17. Julian the Apostate (A. D. 335-363).

18. Constans (A. D. 337-50). 3 b.

19. Valentinian I (A. D. 364-75). 3 b

20. Valentinian I. 3 b.

With the exception of the 'Faustina', the coins noted by Mr. Ward were found 'in or near' the North Gateway. The only coin, however, of which precise information is preserved is no. 9, found, as Mr. Grant tells me, on the ground-level beneath the Roman bank near the south-eastern corner.

In addition to these coins from the fort, others have been found at various times in the area covered by modern Cardiff. A 'second brass' of Trajan was found with Roman pottery under Lloyds Bank, in High Street, 100 yards south of the southern wall of the fort (*Arch. Camb.*, 1893, p. 279), but no structural remains definitely Roman in character are recorded outside the enclosure. Amongst other coins may be mentioned two, of Gallienus and Carausius respectively, found in excavating the New Mount Stuart Graving Docks, near the mouth of the Taff. The latest coin known to have been found in Cardiff is a 'third brass' of Gratian, but the exact site is not stated.

*Summary*—The history of Roman Cardiff is thus emerging slowly and fragmentarily from such few materials as chance and the modern builder have revealed. Coins and pottery indicate a first-century occupation, probably before A. D. 85, and almost certainly military in character. We may suppose that Cardiff, in the middle of the great alluvial plain where the three rivers, Rhymney, Taff, and Ely approach each other and the sea, was chosen as the site of one of the numerous forts which were built at strategic points throughout the greater part of Wales in the quarter-century following the final subjugation of the peninsula by Frontinus and Agricola. The evidence is inadequate to show whether the original fort, like others in Wales, was evacuated in the earlier half of the second century, since the present scarcity of second- and early third-century coins may be fortuitous. The six coins of the latter part of the third century, however, suggest renewed activity on the site, apparently accompanied by, or culminating in, a rebuilding of the defences. The footings were now laid for a fort of unusual size, with bluntly-rounded corners and without external bastions. The scheme, whilst in its initial stages, was apparently altered, for the corners of the super-structure, though still rounded, were struck from a different centre, and footings for projecting bastions were added somewhat clumsily to the existing work. Nevertheless, above the footings,

the walls and bastions were carried up in one build. The new walls were backed by an earthen bank 12 ft. to 13 ft. high and of unascertained width. This bank was built later than the third quarter of the second century, since it covered a coin of Faustina the Younger; and it is, indeed, clearly contemporary with the walls and bastions. The latter are identical with those which were added to the south wall of Caerwent—a wall which was itself an addition to an independent earthen rampart. Similar polygonal bastions occur in the fourth-century forts at Augst and Stein on the upper Rhine. The recorded migrations from Ireland to South Wales at the end of the third century, and the epigraphical evidence for road-making or repairing in Glamorganshire at this period,<sup>1</sup> combine to reduce the margin of probable error. Coins show that the site was still occupied in the time of Valentinian I, *c.* 375 A. D.

Cardiff lies only thirteen miles south-west of Caerleon. It is perhaps not likely that a fort of the present size would be established at Cardiff if the legionary fortress at Caerleon were still fully effective. The *Notitia Dignitatum* places the second Legion Augusta (or part of it) at Richborough in the fourth century. May we not suppose that the implied reduction of the Caerleon garrison was in some way associated with the reconstruction of the fort at Cardiff? Since the establishment of Caerleon in the first century, Roman civil life had gradually penetrated westwards along the Welsh coast, and had thus diminished the immediate strategic value of that fortress. It is a reasonable inference that the transfer of troops to Richborough and the re-building of the fort at Cardiff mark the end of Caerleon as a military base of primary importance.

<sup>1</sup> *Cymmrodorion Soc. Trans.*, 1908-9, p. 158; 1920-1, p. 93.

## *Roman Coffins discovered at Keynsham, 1922*

By H. St. GEORGE GRAY, Local Secretary for Somerset

INTERESTING archaeological remains of the Roman period, including two coffins, were discovered in digging for the foundations of Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons' new factory and garden city at Keynsham Hams, Somerset, on 1st May 1922. Having heard of the discovery from Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., I made arrangements to visit the site on 4th May. Mr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A., joined me during the afternoon and took some photographs. The position is three-quarters of a mile east of the Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel on the Bristol Road, where cut stone, tesserae, tiles, and pottery of the Roman period, indicating occupation, have recently been found.

Both the coffins (fig. 1), which appeared to be of oolite (Bath stone), had stone covers, the tops of which were about 2 ft. below the surface of the ground. They were close together and the lids—shown in dotted lines in the accompanying drawing (fig. 2)—touched each other at one point. The position in which they were found was about 63 ft. above mean sea-level, and only 400 ft. west of the River Avon, which divides Somerset from Gloucestershire. The Roman Road from Bath to Avonmouth passes three-quarters of a mile to the north of the coffins.

Coffin I, the most northerly, which contained a female skeleton, was rounded at the head, the foot being squared. Coffin II differed in being squared at both ends and contained a male skeleton. The lid of Coffin I was of the same shape as the coffin, length 6.4 ft., maximum width 2.5 ft., minimum width 1.8 ft. Its top was ridged lengthwise, with a maximum thickness of about 0.6 ft.; at the margin it measured 0.4 ft. in thickness. The underside was flanged along the margin so that it might the better fit the top of the coffin proper. The external length of the coffin was 6 ft., maximum width 2 ft., diminishing to 1.25 ft. at the foot. The internal depth was 0.85 ft., and the internal width varied from 1.45 ft. at the head to 0.75 ft. at the foot. The coffin is stated to have been found almost filled with earth. This, however, had been mostly removed before my arrival, and some of the bones of the skeleton had been disturbed. The facial bones and

the lower jaw had been broken. There was some overlap of the tibia and femur in both legs (when seen by me), and it is possible that the knees were flexed at the time of burial. The face of the skeletons was upwards in both cases; and both were adults. The heads are to the west, as shown in the drawing.

The length of the right femur (in Coffin I) was taken in the ground as  $17\frac{3}{8}$  in. (441 mm.), and of the left femur  $17\frac{1}{4}$  in. (438 mm.). According to Rollet's method of calculation this gives a stature of 5 ft. 4.3 in. if female, and 5 ft. 3.4 in. if male. The bones were in sequence and appeared to occupy a length of



FIG. 1. Roman coffins found at Keynsham, 1922.

*From a photograph by Mr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A.*

only 5 ft. in the coffin, but the skull, etc., had been moved from the original position before my arrival.

Coffin II also had a heavy cover, the west end of which was badly broken by the tools of the workmen, but there were also two ancient fractures across the block of stone. The length of the cover could not, therefore, be clearly ascertained, but its width towards the larger end was 2.7 ft., and at the smaller end 2.15 ft. It was 0.6 ft. thick, except at the margin where there was a worked edge to fit the rebate (1 in.) round the coffin, which increased the thickness to 0.68 ft. The coffin proper had an external length of 7 ft.; the external width was 2.4 ft. at the head and 1.85 ft. at the foot. The outer depth of the coffin was 1.5 ft., inner depth at the sides 1.2 ft. Within the stone coffin was a lead shell or lining in a good state of preservation, but



shorter than the coffin proper. The leaden receptacle measured 5.9 ft. in length, and in width 1.6 ft. at the shoulders, 1.3 ft. at the head, and 1.05 ft. at the foot. The internal depth was 0.85 ft. The leaden cover (length 6 ft.) was detached from the rest but had originally been soldered. The thickness of the stone sides of the outer coffin was 0.3 ft., of which 0.1 ft. was rebated at the top, so that the cover might the more easily fit. The extended skeleton occupied a length of 5 ft. 4 in. Length of the

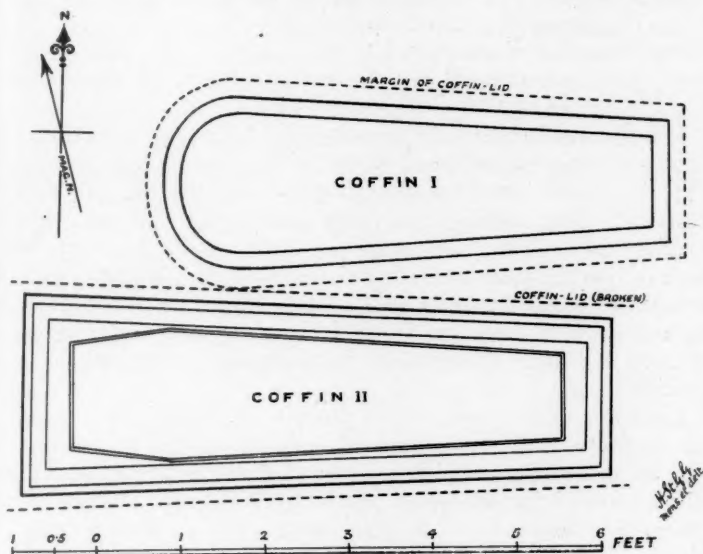


FIG. 2. Plan of Roman coffins at Keynsham.

right femur  $17\frac{1}{2}$  in. (445 mm.); left femur, ditto; left tibia 14 in. (359 mm.); left humerus  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. (318 mm.). The leg bones give a stature, if male, of 5 ft. 4 in. Calculated from the humerus only, the stature worked out at 5 ft. 3.6 in.

No relics were found associated with the skeletons, but the interments are undoubtedly of the Roman period, and in trenching to the south several fragments of Romano-British pottery were found, down to a depth of 4.5 ft. below the surface, including part of a tazza (shallow), lathe-turned, with ring-base, brown and black outer surface, and 'basin-shaped' rim-pieces; also some oyster-shells and remains of horse, ox, pig, sheep, and small dog.

At a distance of 2 ft. from the coffins on the south side a

silver *denarius* of Gordianus Pius, A. D. 238-244, was found. The following is its description :

*Obv.*: IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG. = Laureated head to left.

*Rev.*: P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. = Female figure seated, holding an olive branch. In good preservation.

Since the coffins were found a 'third brass' coin of Constantius II, A. D. 337-361 (well preserved) was uncovered near by. Also a bronze needle,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. long, finely patinated.

*Obv.*: CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. = Head to right.

*Rev.*: GLORIA EXERCITVS = Two soldiers, each with a spear, regarding a central standard with M. on the banneret. In exergue, TRP (?).

I understand that a 'second brass' coin of Maximianus (A. D. 286-305) and a 'third brass' of Constantinus I (A. D. 306-337) have also been found. In extending the digging north-westwards stone roofing-tiles, some having the iron nails still in position, have been uncovered in some numbers; they were more or less piled up, indicating the remains of a Roman building which had suddenly collapsed. Large pieces of worked stone were also found close by, and more pottery including fragments of *terra sigillata*. The work is temporarily stopped in this position.

Leaden coffins found within Roman sarcophagi are unusual; but they have previously occurred in Somerset and elsewhere.

A stone coffin containing another of lead was found at a place called Hobb's (or Hobbs's) Wall (or Well) near Barrow Vale Farm, Farmborough. This place is six miles south of Keynsham Hams; and the coffin is of the same dimensions as the larger coffin from Keynsham. The leaden remains from Farmborough were sent to Bristol Museum in 1886, but it has been stated on good authority that a few months subsequently they found their way to the melting-pot.<sup>1</sup>

A freestone coffin found (depth about a foot) in a field called Great Wemberham, in the parish of Yatton, in 1828, is described as containing bones of a skeleton and some parts of a leaden coffin.<sup>2</sup> Probably much of the leaden shell had perished. The head of the coffin pointed to the north-west.

A stone sarcophagus found in 1853 at Haydon Square, near the Minories and the Tower of London, contained a lead coffin with an ornamented lid.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Clifton Antiq. Club*, i, 109-13.

<sup>2</sup> Rutter's *Delineations of Somerset*, 70.

<sup>3</sup> *Archaeol. Journ.*, x, 255; *Collect. Antiqua*, iii, p. 45 *et seq.*, and plate xiii;

Another large Roman sarcophagus lined with lead was found near Caerwent in 1854.<sup>1</sup>

A stone coffin found at Whatmere Hall, Sturry, Kent, contained a lead shell in six pieces, put together without solder.<sup>2</sup> Another lined with lead was found at Crowle, Worcestershire;<sup>3</sup> and another similar was found at York.<sup>4</sup>

In 1916 a lead coffin of a child, of the Roman period, was found at Cann, near Shaftesbury. The coffin rested on a tray of what on close examination proved to be an artificial cement. This remarkable 'find' I have figured and described.<sup>5</sup>

There is evidence of other leaden coffins having been found in Somerset, but without outer cases of stone. One was found near Wiveliscombe,<sup>6</sup> of which there are fragments in the Somerset County Museum. Fragments of a leaden coffin found at Northover House, Ilchester, in 1836, ornamented with a plaited herring-bone design, are also exhibited in the Museum. The same collection includes a piece of another from Chillington (1848);<sup>7</sup> and a larger fragment of one found near Bearley Farm, parish of Tintinhull, a mile north of the Fosseway.<sup>8</sup>

A large number of stone coffins of the Roman period have been found in and around Bath,<sup>9</sup> and at Midford, but no specimen, I believe, with an inner shell of lead. There is a record of a leaden coffin having been found at Sydney Buildings, parish of Bathwick.<sup>10</sup>

In the Lansdown excavations conducted by the Bath Branch of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society a number of stone coffins of the Roman period has been found, but none with lead linings. See plates in Reports for 1906, 1907, and 1908.

*Guide to Roman Britain* (Brit. Mus.), 1922, pp. 16 and 101, and plate x; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, v, ii, 67.

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeol. Journ.*, xii, 76-8.

<sup>2</sup> Hasted's *History of Kent*, iii, 615; *Collect. Antiqua*, vii, 190.

<sup>3</sup> Nash's *Worcestershire*.

<sup>4</sup> *Proc. Clifton Antiq. Club*, i, 112.

<sup>5</sup> *Proc. Dorset Field Club*, xxxviii, 68-73.

<sup>6</sup> *Som. and Dor. N. and Q.*, ix, 8, 58.

<sup>7</sup> *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, li, ii, 150; lxiii, 117, *Som. and Dor. N. and Q.*, ix, 230; xiv, 335.

<sup>8</sup> *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xlviii, ii, 52. This account is corrected.

<sup>9</sup> *Aquae Solis*, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, 97-105; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, v, ii, 49-72.

<sup>10</sup> *Aquae Solis*, 99.

## Notes

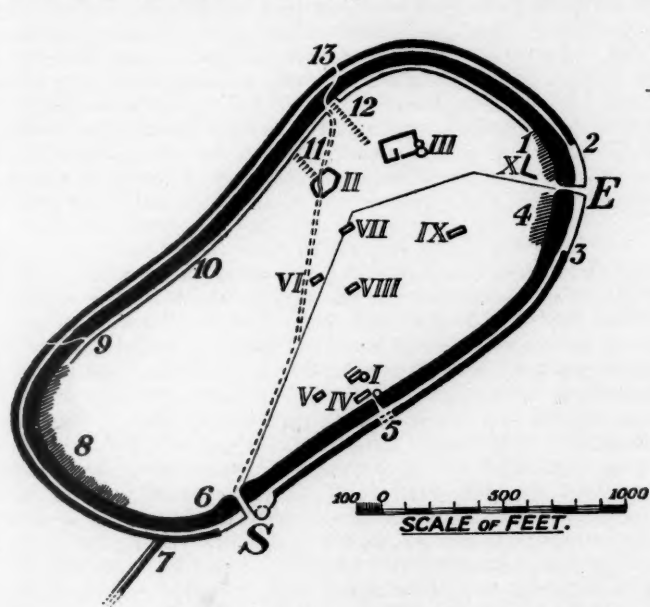
*Discoveries in East Anglia.*—Abroad, as in England, Pliocene Man has had a mixed reception, but the evidence is accumulating; and Mr. Reid Moir's discoveries, which have entailed a considerable outlay of time and money, are now accepted by some of his chief opponents of yesterday. The Abbé Breuil's revised judgement was delivered at the Liège Congress and appears in the Report published in *Revue Anthropologique*, September–December 1921, p. 356. This deals more particularly with the rostro-carinate and other types from below the Crag at Foxhall, near Ipswich; but Professor Capitan goes further in the March–April number, 1922, and gives photographs and (much better) outline drawings of several flint specimens from the Crag pits near Ipswich, dating from the lower Pliocene, and proving the existence of a tool-making creature at that early date. His table on p. 134 gives a pre-Chelles date to the Forest-bed of Cromer, and equates the Boulder-clay, in which early Le Moustier types are found, with the third or Riss glaciation. 'Par suite', he concludes, 'l'antiquité de l'homme se trouve terriblement reculée.' The same view was taken last year by Professor Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, who published articles on the Foxhall and Piltdown discoveries in *Natural History* (New York), November–December 1921, pp. 565–90.

*The beginnings of sculpture.*—An illustrated article by Professor Osborn in *Natural History* (New York), January–February 1922 sketches the early development of sculpture in the round and in relief; and, in accordance with all the evidence available, locates that development in southern France. The subject was also treated by Dr. Capitan and M. Peyrony in *Revue Anthropologique*, March–April 1921, p. 92, in connexion with fresh discoveries at La Ferrassie, Dordogne; and the conclusions reached are that art in the widest sense began with the Aurignac period, and was in origin simply the ritual of a complicated system of magic. Contemporary or earlier are the cup-marked stones illustrated in *Revue Anthropologique*, 1921, pp. 102 and 384–5; and the survival of this practice into modern times is a notable example of the tenacity of superstition. The discussion of M. Dharvent's paper on figure-stones at the Liège Congress (*op. cit.*, p. 370) shows more sympathy than usual with his ideas, and may lead to a general recognition of a rudimentary art in the Drift period, of which Mr. W. M. Newton has for years been an advocate in England.

*Pygmy Industry on Northumberland Coast.*—The Stone Age in the north of England is being investigated by Mr. Francis Buckley, of Greenfield, Yorkshire, who sends the following note. Basalt Crags near Bamburgh (200 ft. O.D.) and Craster (100 ft. O.D.) recently

denuded by fire, provide evidence of the Tardenois industry in the mixed sand and débris overlying the rock. Near Bamburgh, in addition to small long flakes and cores, 7 trapezoid pygmies, 4 pygmy points, 5 small round scrapers and a beaked (graver-like) tool were found. Near Craster the small long flakes are abundant; and here a pygmy trapezoid, awls, and various small scrapers were found; also the Tardenois graver with scar on the bulbar face. The occupation was probably not dense, but migratory and persistent for a considerable time. The whole series is equivalent to one of the later phases of the pygmy industry in West Yorkshire. It may be added that a discussion of the Tardenois industry at the Liège Congress is reported in the *Revue Anthropologique*, 1921, p. 374.

*The Cissbury earthworks.*—In the *Sussex County Herald*, 28th June and 8th July 1922, Mr. Herbert Toms commends to the newly-formed



Worthing Archaeological Society the preparation of an accurate plan of the camp, including the lynchets or cultivation terraces which he finds to be both inside (11 and 12 on plan) and outside the main enclosure. The conclusion is that the camp was constructed after the slope of the hill had been prepared in that laborious manner for agriculture; and the seven layers of turf on the inner slope of the vallum he considers a Roman feature (as on the Antonine Wall) and in favour of his view that Cissbury was fortified in the Roman period. The accompanying plan, here reproduced by permission, shows the results of his own survey. South and east are original entrances; 5, 9, and 13

are recent. Nos. i-x are small earthworks now much reduced. The thin line from 1 to 9 indicates a shallow ditch inside the rampart; and the ground is irregularly scooped out (perhaps the mouths of prehistoric flint-mines) in the shaded areas marked 8 and 4. From 7 starts a bank 17 ft. across with a 7 ft. ditch, which can be traced south-west from the counterscarp for a distance of 166 yards, perhaps a covered way; and at 2, 3, and 6 are said to be signs of reconstruction at the entrances, but even this does not make Cissbury look like a Roman camp.

*Discovery of a Bronze Age cinerary urn near Marlborough.*—Mrs. M. E. Cunnington reports that in May 1922 men digging gravel about five miles east of Marlborough, close to and north of the main road to Hungerford, came across a small Bronze Age cinerary urn inverted over burnt bones. The urn was about 3 ft. from the surface without any sign of a barrow or mound to mark the spot. It was broken on removal from the gravel, but has since been mended and is now practically complete. The urn,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height, is of Thurnam's 'moulded rim' type, and would be included in Abercromby's Type I, of tripartite vessels. The neck is slightly concave with a considerable ridge at the shoulder. The rim is covered externally by a series of lines of the 'impressed cord' type, forming a lattice pattern; round the shoulder lines are arranged in a herring-bone pattern. The urn and its contents have been secured for the Wiltshire Archaeological Society's Museum at Devizes.

*Pits in Battlesbury Camp, Wilts.*—In the spring of 1922 a tank was placed on the highest point in the camp, and a trench was dug from the tank across the camp and out through the north-western entrance. The trench was dug in the chalk and intersected at several places patches of dark soil in which were fragments of pottery, bones, etc. Having obtained the necessary permission Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington cleared out these patches and found them to be pits of a type commonly found on sites inhabited in prehistoric times. Eleven pits were found, all roughly circular with vertical sides and flat bottoms, varying in depth from 4 ft. to 6 ft., and of about the same diameter. In two cases the pits were double, i.e. two pits were so close together that their circumferences intersected; in each case the communicating pits were of different depths. From the general character of the pottery and other objects found, the pits appear to belong to the latter part of the pre-Roman Iron Age. Some twenty-five roughly moulded sling bullets of baked clay were found together in one pit; other objects found include a perfect example of an iron sickle-shaped key,  $11\frac{3}{4}$  in. long; an iron saw, an iron knife-blade, a thin sickle-shaped blade of iron with turned-over tang; three heavy iron rings or bands, 5 in. in diameter; iron cleats and rivets; two bone implements; part of a rotary quern; a saddle quern, or mealing stone; four flint hammerstones; fairly numerous potsherds; fragmentary bones of animals, and a piece of a human arm-bone (radius). The only piece of bronze found was a small pin that may have belonged to a penannular brooch. The iron saw blade is interesting; it averages about an inch in width, and is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in. long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. of this forming the handle or tang



for insertion into a wooden handle, to which it was fastened by two iron rivets still in place. Like modern oriental and most, if not all, prehistoric saws the teeth slope towards the handle, so that the sawing was done when the blade was drawn back towards the operator, and just the opposite way to that of modern saws. The teeth are set in pairs, alternately from side to side; they number sixty-six. This interesting object may be compared with an iron saw found complete with its wooden handle at the Glastonbury Lake-village, which curiously enough has the same number of teeth. A fuller and illustrated note describing these finds will be published in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, and the objects found will be placed in the Society's Museum at Devizes.

*Excavations in Aveline's Hole, Somerset.*—A report on excavations in Aveline's Hole, Burrington Coombe, Somerset, is contained in *Proceedings of the Spelaeological Society* (University of Bristol), vol. i, no. 2 (1920-21). Besides a series of worked flakes well reproduced in outline, was found a specimen rare in England—a harpoon of red-deer antler with three barbs on either side, characteristic of a late stage of La Madeleine culture. Mr. Newton describes the bird bones, Mr. Martin Hinton the mammalian remains, and Professor Fawcett gives details of three human skulls, all of young women, apparently of the Tardenois period. The Keltic (Read's) cavern has produced some decorated pottery of Glastonbury type. The Society also reports discoveries in Rowbarrow cavern and on Brean Down.

*Find of Roman remains at Great Berkhamstead, Herts.*—One of the local Secretaries for Herts., Mr. G. Ebsworth Bullen, F.R.H.S., Director of the County Museum, reports that Mr. W. B. Hopkins of Dudswell Rise, near Great Berkhamstead, recently brought to his notice a small 'find' of Roman objects, which that gentleman had discovered during the levelling of a tennis-lawn at the back of his house, which is situated on the Berkhamstead to Tring Road, close to the second milestone from the former place. According to Mr. Hopkins the site was considered to be virgin soil, and in the process of digging only slightly below the surface the workmen came across a different patch of earth, which was full of sandy grit (mixed with the loam) and free from stones, the normal soil being a very flinty heavy loam. Digging was continued at this point, and at a depth of about 3 ft. below the original surface, there was discovered a 'rough flint floor'. During the excavation a number of pottery sherds, etc., came to light, which upon examination at the County Museum showed the following:—third Brass of Constantine the Great, SOLI INVICTO COMITI type, struck at Lugdunum, third Brass of Carausius, probably of the PAX type, too poorly struck to be readable, but showing the figure on the reverse standing between two standards, also a third Brass, which was practically indecipherable, but possibly attributable to the elder Tetricus; a ring brooch, of bronze, 21 mm. across at its widest point, with slightly ornamented knob terminals; two fragments of a quern in millstone grit; fragments of roofing tiles together with numerous

pottery fragments. These latter do not present any unusual features, comprising as they do a mixed assemblage of Red Gaulish and other similar wares (wholly of the un-ornamented class), no fragments bearing potters' stamps, sherds of mortaria, deep and shallow paterae, etc., in common buff and black ware, together with a fairly high percentage of fragments of finer ware approximating in character to pottery of the Castor type, covered with slip and decorated with incised and 'trailed' ornament. Incidentally there were also found a few sherds of medieval pottery and an iron axe-head, of a type frequently associated with deposits of the Tudor period in London and Southwark.

*Roman remains in Ireland.*—The list published in the *English Historical Review*, xxviii, 1 (January 1913), by the late Professor Haverfield does not include a Roman burial of which a record has just come to light among sketches made by Sir Wollaston Franks; and as this may be the only trace of an unexpected discovery, it obviously merits publication here, belated as it is. The cinerary urn is of glass, 10 in. high, of oval form with flat lip; and of the same material is a cylindrical phial, commonly called a 'tear-bottle'. These, with a circular bronze mirror, are stated to have been found protected by stones in a field near Stonyford, co. Kilkenny, about eight miles south of the county-town, and may be assigned to the second century of our era. Most of the Roman finds in Ireland are coins and other booty from Britain, but a formal Roman burial inland argues a certain amount of peaceful penetration.

*Roman Remains in North Somerset.*—Mr. Bulleid, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Somerset, reports as follows: Including two burials found in 1917, an interesting series of six stone coffins at five distinct sites, and the foundations of two Roman villas have recently been found near Bath. In every instance the coffin was cut out of a solid block of oolite or Bath stone. The first of the series was found at Priston, a village five miles south-west of Bath, during the draining of a field. The coffin contained a female skeleton, with two bronze bracelets encircling the wrist. The maximum length outside was 6 ft. and the head of the coffin was rounded.

The second was discovered during the ploughing of a field at Midford; this also contained the skeleton of a female, but as the contents of the coffin had been removed and buried in a neighbouring churchyard when the writer visited the site he was unable to seek for coins or nails. The maximum outside length of the coffin was 72½ in., and the head was semi-circular as in the Priston example.

Coffins 3 and 4 were discovered in the first week of May 1922 at Keynsham, and are fully described by Mr. St. George Gray in this number (p. 371).

The fifth coffin of the series was discovered in May this year in the back garden of a house in Walcot Street, Bath.

The last coffin was discovered at Burnett, a village 2½ miles south of Keynsham, on or about 10 July 1922, during the alteration and widening of the road leading from Burnett to Keynsham. The coffin

was found 18 in. below the surface at the margin of the old road and about 300 yds. north of Burnett cross roads. The coffin contained the skeleton of a woman, and iron nails were found at the feet. The head of the coffin was rounded, and the measurements were as follows: maximum outside length, 5 ft. 8 in.; maximum width at head end, 22 in.; maximum width at foot, 12½ in.

In the field adjoining that in which the coffins were found at Keynsham, the foundations of a house have been exposed together with a thick line of Roman roofing tiles overlying them. As the excavations for the factory in this situation are in abeyance for the time being, the size or purpose of the building is as yet uncertain, but we can only surmise that it is a villa, and that the two burials close by were of two of its occupants. It has been known for some years that there was a Roman villa covering a considerable area of ground in the Keynsham cemetery. Foundations of walls and tessellated pavements have been cut through from time to time in digging graves. It is said that the chapel which is now situated in the middle of the ground covers a large area of pavement. Recently the cemetery has been enlarged, and during the drought of 1921 scorched marks over the foundations were clearly seen, although not sufficiently defined to show the shape or size of rooms. This year more destruction was necessary in the digging of graves in the new extension, when the matter was taken in hand by some members of the Burial Board, and trial excavations made which resulted in the exposure of foundation-walls and a pavement of red, white, and blue tesserae. Lying on the pavement was a broken column of Bath stone. At another trial hole two massive and well-worn stone steps were unearthed.

*Some recent finds on Ham Hill, South Somerset.*—Ham Hill continues to yield numerous relics, showing its occupation from the Later Stone Age to the end of the Roman occupation of Britain; and our Fellow Dr. Hensleigh Walter, Local Secretary for Somerset, reports the following finds on one site: (1) Well preserved bronze scales of armour, alternate scales being tinned; (2) iron hand-pin (L. 5 in.), the ring being decorated with three pellets, and a portion of a much larger one; (3) bronze hand-pin (L. 3.6 in.), with ornamented ring; (4) bronze harness-ring, oval (max. int. diam. 1.2 in.); (5) hand-made harness-ring of shale (int. diam. 1.1 in.); (6) harness-ring of antler (int. diam. 0.7 in.), highly polished (Hallstatt); (7) bronze awl with flattened tang (Bronze Age); (8) numerous worked flints including one barbed and tanged, and two leaf-shaped arrow-heads; (9) fragments of characteristic pottery were found stratified: finely finished decorated Samian, decorated Late-Celtic ware, coarse British pottery in varying grades, the older being comparable to Mrs. Cunnington's Hallstatt types.

On sites near by have been found (1) bronze and silver British coins (degenerate horse type); (2) a finely modelled and patinated bronze brooch (L. 2.7 in.) with a conventionalized animal's head, the neck expanding into a trumpet-shaped spring-cover; the coiled spring, on an iron axis, terminates in the pin; the catch-plate is pierced with a comma design; (3) a portion of a decorated beaker (H. 3.7 in.) in glazed ware (1st cent. A.D.); (4) a fragment of a moulded glass 'race-

cup' of greenish tint, depicting scenes from the arena (early 2nd cent. A.D.).

In the middle of July this year Dr. Walter was informed of the discovery of a complete skeleton in the same locality. This appeared to be that of a young adult 4 ft. 10 in. in height, the body carefully extended and lying due north and south. The head and shoulders had been encased in rough slabs of Ham stone. On the right of the head lay a shallow bowl of black Romano-British ware (H. 2.2 in., max. diam. 6.2 in.) close to which was a barbarous copy of a third brass Roman coin (late 4th cent. A.D.). Near the right hand of the skeleton lay a water-worn pebble (L. 2.4 in.) which had evidently been used as a pounder.

In August a well-preserved silver penannular brooch (diam. 0.8 in.), the ring beaded and decorated, with transversely beaded terminals returned in the plane of the brooch, was found associated with a larger bronze one on a site which had previously yielded first cent. Romano-British relics.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society it was decided to undertake an exploration of the supposed site of the Roman cemetery on Ham Hill, provided permission to do so were obtained from the Duchy of Cornwall.

*Course of the Wansdyke.*—A summary of the paper read on this subject to the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society is given in the *Somerset County Herald* (8 July 1922). Our Fellow Mr. Albany Major has traced this enormous earthwork, consisting of a rampart with ditch on the north side, from Portbury near Portishead on the Bristol Channel to the foot of the downs below Inkpen Beacon, a distance of about 60 miles. General Pitt-Rivers found at one point, on the original level under the rampart, Roman remains proving that the earthwork was of Roman or later date; and Mr. Major has come to the conclusion that it is a composite work, made up of lengths perhaps of widely different dates, as it seems to vary in plan and construction at different points. It includes some large earthworks and avoids others, settlements in its vicinity affording an excellent opportunity of ascertaining by excavation the culture and affinities of the people it was intended to delimit or defend. A combined attack on the problem should not be beyond the resources of the Somerset and Wiltshire Archaeological Societies, and would have an important bearing on the early history of the South.

*The Curle Collection.*—The important series of antiquities from the Baltic island of Gotland acquired from Mr. James Curle, F.S.A., by the British Museum last year (with the generous assistance of the National Art-Collections Fund) is now for the most part exhibited in the Iron Age Gallery, Cases 55 and 56, and a very opportune paper on those extant in Scandinavia is published by Birger Nerman in the last number of the *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* (vol. xxii, part 3). A further instalment is promised, but enough is illustrated to show the main types and lines of development in the grave-furniture of Gotland between A.D. 550 and 800. There are 176 figures, and a large propor-

tion have their counterparts in the jewellery and other specimens that Mr. Curle spent many years in collecting. Brooches constitute the largest section and include the disc, box, animal (or boar's) head and square-headed type, the last being remarkable for the disc on the bow and garnet cell-work elsewhere. The following dates are now established for the Gotland burials: A.D. 550-600, cremations but some inhumations; 600-675, cremations and signs of return to inhumation; 675-725 and 725-800, both periods characterized by inhumation. This change may reflect the invasion of Götaland and the adjacent islands by the Svears of Uppland about 550, and a subsequent blending of the two races.

*Saxon Gold Pendant from Somerset.*—Mr. Bulleid, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Somerset, forwards the following report: This ornament was found in July 1922 on the surface of some recently moved earth by the side of the new road at Burnett, about 100 yards south of the Burnett Cross roads. The pendant is made of a thin circular plate of gold, measuring 24 mm. or  $\frac{15}{16}$  in. in diameter. It is ornamented with



Gold Pendant from Somerset. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

a finely-beaded raised margin, a cross of fine two-ply twisted wire arranged in triple lines, and a central setting of a dark purple stone or paste surrounded by a beaded-line similar to that at the margin. At the top is a small thin loop of gold attached to the plate in front, and carried down for a quarter of an inch at the back where it tapers to a point and appears to be free. The back of the plate is unornamented. It has been dated by Mr. Reginald Smith 6th or 7th century A.D.

*Gold Finds in Sweden.*—A treatise in French by O. R. Janse (*Le Travail de l'or en Suède*: Orléans, 1922), based on a mass of statistics, deals with gold coins, ornaments, ring-money, and ingots from Sweden, dating from the Merovingian or Migration period; and opens with a sketch of the Scandinavian wanderings in Europe. The importation of gold on a comparatively large scale began towards the end of the third century A.D., reached its maximum in the fifth, and ceased about 550, owing to the conquest of Götaland and the islands of Gotland and Öland by the Svears of Uppland, who were then on a lower level of civilization. An interesting suggestion, borne out to some extent by their runic inscriptions, is that the bracteates embossed with a



horse, man, and bird represent the Hun Attila, whose badge was a falcon, and whose career deeply impressed the imagination of Europe in the fifth century. Another paper on this subject by the same author was published in *Revue Archéologique*, 5th Ser., 14 (1921), p. 373.

*The first common seal of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A., sends the following note: It has been generally believed that there is no known example of the seal of an English city or town which can be dated before the last quarter of the twelfth century. Sir W. H. St. John Hope in his article upon the 'Municipal Seals of



First Seal of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

England and Wales' does not mention an earlier one than that of Exeter which is of that date, nor was there an earlier one known to me until, whilst writing upon the seals of this northern city, I had occasion to examine closely its first common seal, an illustration of which is here given. It represents a castellated gateway, the lower part masoned by intersecting diagonal lines which are also upon the single merlon at each side. The closed door is also marked by similar, though finer, lines, probably to indicate ironwork. Above the gateway rises a lofty battlemented tower represented with a plain surface as though to show that it is of wood; upon the face of this tower are two plain Norman kite-shaped shields. The legend in Roman capitals reads:

\* COMMUNE : SIGILL : NOVICASTRI · SÆPTIMI

The whole style of the seal speaks of its early date. The restraint, the sense of dignity and proportion of the central device are typical of mid-twelfth century art, whilst the kite-shaped shields with uncharged

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xv, p. 435.



surfaces tell the same tale, as they are not found on seals after c. A.D. 1135-40. The form of the legend, its early type of Roman capitals with the rude uncial G, the open E, and above all the reversed N (N) all point to a date in the first half of the twelfth century, but even if this is considered too early I do not think it is possible to date it later than c. A.D. 1150, so that, if I am right, it yet remains, by some quarter of a century, the earliest-known seal of an English town. The earliest impression now on record is Michaelmas A.D. 1233,<sup>1</sup> the earliest one now extant is attached to a deed of A.D. 1308.<sup>2</sup> It continued in regular use for close upon five hundred years, being 'lost at the storminge of the Towne'<sup>3</sup> by the Scots on 19th October 1644, when all the archives of the town perished with it.

*Hangman's Stones.*—In a communication to *Notes and Queries*, 15 July 1922, our Fellow Mr. O. G. S. Crawford gives a descriptive list of all known instances in England and Wales (19 entries), and suggests that the name was due to a gibbet in the immediate neighbourhood. He finds that the stones are frequently on high ground at the junction of three or more parishes and old trackways; and in three cases open-air courts are known to have been held on the spot. It was customary to hang those convicted of sheep-stealing and similar offences immediately sentence was delivered, and gallows hard by the place of meeting would therefore be convenient. But the question arises whether the Hundred Court had the power to hang a man for that or any other offence; and Mr. Crawford thinks that if the answer is in the affirmative, the origin of Hangman's Stones is no longer a mystery.

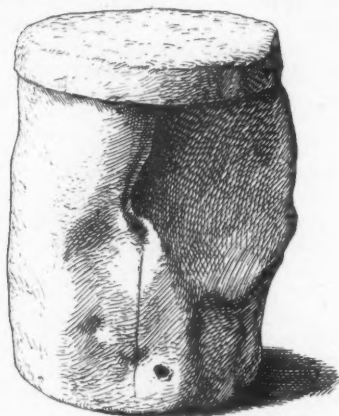
*Easter Sepulchre in East Bergholt Church, Suffolk.*—The Easter sepulchre has recently been discovered in East Bergholt Church in the usual place. It was obviously made at some time later than when the wall was built, as the plastering of the recess is very uneven. The figure of our Lord painted on the wall seems to be wearing a cope, fastened at the neck, but not showing any fastening, and a body cloth. The right hand is raised in blessing; the left is also raised and may be holding a staff. The right leg is outside the tomb, and the left one within it, as far as the knee. The plaster background on which this figure is painted in black outline is coloured red, now faded to a pink. The whole of the background not taken up by the figure is covered with a beautiful free-hand arabesque pattern in black. The date is perhaps the middle of the fifteenth century, or a little later. The size of the recess is about 4 ft. 4 in. in length, and 2 ft. 6 in. in height. Its present depth is 9 in., but probably it was as much as double this depth originally. The shelf would project, and there would be sides and a wooden top or canopy, outside the face of the wall.

<sup>1</sup> Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 375.

<sup>2</sup> Durham Treas., Misc. Chart., No. 6873.

<sup>3</sup> Newcastle Council Minute Book, N.C. Record Series, i, 43.

*Supposed Relic-holder from Shepperton.*—Dr. Eric Gardner, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Surrey, forwards the following note: Shepperton Manor House stands on the north bank of the Thames, above Walton, almost exactly half-way between Shepperton church and the site of the old church which was washed away in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and now lies in the bed of the river. Remains of it are dredged up from time to time, and its foundations occasionally



Supposed relic-holder from Shepperton. (1/3)

obstruct the river steamers when the water is unduly low. The leaden vessel, here illustrated, was found in the river just off the east end of the Manor House lawn, in association with the sunken masonry which lies there. It measures approximately  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. Its close resemblance to the leaden relic-holders described in the *Antiquaries Journal*, i, 271, makes it probable that it is the relic-holder from the altar of old Shepperton church.

*Mural painting in Little Baddow Church, Essex.*—The Rev. J. Berridge in a letter in the *Times Literary Supplement* of 6th July 1922 reports the discovery of a wall painting of St. Christopher in the usual place on the north wall of Little Baddow church. The painting, which measures about 10 ft. by 7 ft., was until recently covered by a thin coat of plaster and colour work. The saint is represented leaning on his staff and carrying the Christ child, who holds an orb. At the side is a church with belfry, bell, and turret, and other figures are also to be faintly seen. The background is red powdered with flowers. The upper part of the painting is well preserved, but the lower is considerably worn. Beneath the painting can be seen in places traces of earlier decoration, suggesting blocks of masonry.

*Excavations at Abingdon Abbey.*—Mr. A. E. Preston, F.S.A., on behalf of the Excavation Committee, forwards the following report:

Excavations on the site of the former Abbey of Abingdon have been

in progress for some weeks under a committee including the Director of the Society (Mr. C. R. Peers) and Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., both of whom have given a general oversight to the operations. The work was undertaken with the object of recovering the position and dimensions of the Norman church and conventual buildings of about 1091-1120, with so much of the two earlier Saxon churches as it might be possible to find. The latter churches date from about A. D. 700 and A. D. 960 respectively.

The position of the earlier of the Saxon churches relative to the Norman church is approximately known from the Abbey Chronicle, but there is no guide to the situation of the strange intermediate church built by Ethelwold in the middle of the tenth century. Trenches have been opened in various directions and have revealed ditches filled with mortar and small stones showing where walls once stood, and here and there the solid stone foundations of walls have been met with. These unfortunately never continue for more than short distances. The transepts and cloisters have been approximately located. It is hoped that, if funds permit the excavations to be continued, more definite results may soon be obtained.

From an exhibit in the Reading Public Museum of two Romano-British vessels found some years ago, in conjunction with skulls and other human remains, it was suspected that there had been a Romano-British occupation of the site long before the Abbey, and this is now made evident by the abundance of sherds found in almost every position. The occupation seems to have been of a permanent character as, according to the Ashmolean authorities, the sherds cover about the first three centuries of our era.

Everywhere on the northern and western sides of the supposed site of the Norman church human remains are plentifully found—always in a state of great disorder except as regards the surface and bottom layers. Many of the deeper burials are in parallel grave spaces or rows formed by slabs of stone placed edgewise, and in some cases with thin pieces of stone placed over the head and shoulders. No relics to mark the period of these burials have so far been found, but few of them have yet been properly examined.

The first excavations were begun at a point designed to be in the quire, and a full-length skeleton (apparently medieval) was found immediately underneath, at a shallow depth. This was surrounded by a cement pavement or bed that may have carried an altar-tomb to cover the head of the body that was slightly projecting above the ground-level. Below this skeleton was a 15-inch layer of black earth teeming with Romano-British fragments, and below that again a cobble pavement, something like a cart-way, resting on the natural soil. The pavement is a parallelogram of about 14 ft. by 8 ft. At least one other skeleton was found on the black earth above this pavement. On the south side of the pavement the ditch of a wall about 3 ft. thick abruptly terminates it.

Two instances of burials of children (from 6 to 10 years of age according to the teeth) have been met with in the thickness of the stone foundations at about 2 ft. under the surface. The masonry seems to have been hacked out for the purpose. Fragments of encaustic floor

tiles of the thirteenth and fourteenth century have also been found—some of them bearing heraldic designs.

Details of levels, depths, and so forth, are being preserved to enable proper plans and sections to be prepared in due course.

*Egypt Exploration Society.*—The expedition to Tell el-Amarna under the direction of Mr. C. Leonard Woolley worked on four distinct sites. In the city itself the vizier Nekht's house was the most imposing yet found. In the eastern foothills a complete plan of the walled village (discovered last season) was obtained. It was evacuated under Tutankh-amen. A river temple, partly underlying Hagg Gandib, produced Akhenaten reliefs, but was occupied as late as XXVIth dynasty. Finally, Maru-Aten, the Precinct of the Disc, was uncovered at the south end of the plain. In the centre lay a lake, around which were grouped trees, flower-beds, and a number of buildings in stone or brick, some of them richly decorated. Outside stood the royal kennels containing the bones of the king's greyhounds.

An exhibition was held early in July at the Society of Antiquaries. The walls were hung with plans, coloured elevations, drawings of painted pottery, and naturalistic decoration—the work of Mr. F. G. Newton. Original objects included relief-heads of Akhenaten, the inscribed door-jamb from Nekht's house, specimens of frescoed pavements, fragments of sculptured drums and panels, Aegean sherds, and many objects of domestic use from the walled village.

*British School of Archaeology in Egypt.*—Last winter's excavations by Professor Flinders Petrie were conducted first at Abydos between the Shuneh and the Deir, and afterwards at Oxyrhynchus. On the former site 1st dynasty and later graves were found; on the latter the great theatre and the colonnade were examined and planned.

The antiquities brought to England were exhibited, as usual, at University College, Gower Street, throughout July. The fine collection of 1st dynasty objects included two ivory tablets of king Zer, ivory figures of lions used as gaming pieces, seven stelae with names, four ebony cylinder seals, aragonite vases, and copper tools. Other noteworthy dynastic finds were some thirty inscribed stelae of Middle Kingdom and later dates, strings of carnelian beads (one with lions' claws) of XIIth dynasty, and large portions of a papyrus of the Book of the Dead with delicately painted vignettes (XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty). Of Christian date were a number of Greek papyri, Hebrew MSS. of second and third centuries, a beautiful green glass bottle with engraved patterns, and some fine architectural sculpture from the Oxyrhynchus theatre and tombs belonging to the age of Justinian. Besides the above was a very large collection of High and Low Desert flints from Abydos and microliths from Helwan which have been catalogued by Miss G. Caton-Thompson.

*Spanish Archaeology.*—Discoveries in the Iberian peninsula may at any moment throw light on prehistoric times in the British Isles, and three recent publications are worthy of attention. The bell-shaped beaker is certainly of Neolithic Age in the caves of central Spain, and

especially in Andalusia, and spread to other parts of the peninsula in the early Copper Age. Professor Hubert Schmidt's opinion that the bell-beaker originated in Spain is confirmed by Señor Alberto del Castillo, who recognizes its predecessor in the incised ware of the cave region (*La Cerámica incisa . . . y origen del vaso campaniforme*: Barcelona, 1922). The type spread from south to north, and reached the extreme north-west and north-east of the peninsula, though the route is still open to conjecture. Professor Bosch Gimpera publishes a longer paper on the Kelts and their civilization in the Iberian peninsula (Madrid, 1921), with plates of objects and maps of distribution. In a table he divides the Early Iron Age into (1) post-Hallstatt I, fifth century to about 330 B.C. (2) post-Hallstatt II, from about 330-250 B.C., and (3) Iberian or Keltiberian, represented at Numantia, about 250-133 B.C. The Kelts came without doubt in the sixth century B.C. from southern France through the western passes of the Pyrenees (Roncesvalles), as the Iberians in the north-east of Spain were hardly touched by the Hallstatt culture. The large iron sword of Hallstatt is unknown in Spain, but the bronze antennae-sword is fairly common; and as it belongs to the period 650-500 in France, it serves to date the Keltic invasion. The ancient texts are here carefully reviewed; and a special study of those relating to the south-west has lately been made by Mr. George Bonsor (*Tartesse*: Hispanic Society of America).

*Proposed International Institute of Classical Archaeology.*—At the invitation of Mrs. Arthur Strong, F.S.A., and M. Jean Colin, a few scholars of different nationalities—American, Belgian, British, Dutch, French, German, and Italian—met a few weeks ago at the British School of Rome, to consider the advisability of the formation of an International Institute of Archaeological Studies, with the object of bringing to the notice of scholars all over the world, more easily and rapidly than has hitherto been possible, the literary activities of different countries in the field of archaeological and historical studies, and of initiating the publication of large works of a general character, which require the collaboration of institutes and scholars of various nations.

In view of the immense output of the present day, it was considered absolutely necessary to provide summaries and bibliographical notices of publications with as great completeness as possible, and it was further thought that it would be advisable to establish an understanding between various institutes and reviews, which already publish bibliographical indexes, with a view to the unification of their work.

It was also thought that it might be advisable to initiate the publication of some large corpus or répertoire of archaeological material, for example a corpus of small bronzes or reliefs, etc., and to publish a bulletin, which would without undue delay give a summary of new discoveries in the whole of the classical world, descriptions of which had already been published in the various countries. In order to ensure the completion of a work of this kind, it was considered that it would be necessary to have in each country correspondents for the various branches of study, who would send information to Rome to be collected and co-ordinated by the International Institute. The temporary address of the Institute is the British School, Valle Giulia, Rome.



*Archaeology in Palestine.*—The Mandate for Palestine constituting Great Britain the Mandatory Power, which was approved by the Council of the League of Nations on 24th July, contains the following provisions regarding the antiquities of the country:

ARTICLE 21.—The Mandatory shall secure the enactment within twelve months from this date, and shall ensure the execution of a Law of Antiquities based on the following rules. This law shall replace the former Ottoman Law of Antiquities, and shall ensure equality of treatment in the matter of archaeological research to the nationals of all States Members of the League of Nations:

1. 'Antiquity' means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year 1700.

2. The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat. Any person who, having discovered an antiquity without being furnished with the authorization referred to in paragraph 5, reports the same to an official of the competent Turkish Department, shall be rewarded according to the value of the discovery.

3. No antiquity may be disposed of except to the competent Turkish Department, unless this Department renounces the acquisition of any such antiquity. No antiquity may leave the country without an export licence from the said Department.

4. Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys or damages an antiquity shall be liable to a penalty to be fixed.

5. No clearing of ground or digging with the object of finding antiquities shall be permitted, under penalty of fine, except to persons authorized by the competent Turkish Department.

6. Equitable terms shall be fixed for expropriation, temporary or permanent, of lands which might be of historical or archaeological interest.

7. Authorization to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient guarantees of archaeological experience. The Turkish Government shall not, in granting these authorizations, act in such a way as to eliminate scholars of any nation without good grounds.

8. The proceeds of excavations may be divided between the excavator and the competent Turkish Department in a proportion fixed by that Department. If division seems impossible for scientific reasons, the excavator shall receive a fair indemnity in lieu of a part of the find.

### *Obituary Notice*

*William Gowland.*—William Gowland was born in 1842. After completing his studies with distinction at the Royal School of Mines, of which he became an Associate, he went to Japan, and there held the position of Head of the Mint for many years. After his return to England, he sought admission to the Society of Antiquaries and was elected a Fellow on 7th March 1895. His knowledge of chemistry and of mineralogy was of great service to the Society, and his first contribution to our *Proceedings* was based on a chemical analysis of the bronze and copper hoards at Grays Thurrock in Essex and



Southall in Middlesex, described by our present President on 18th March 1897. He added to this and frequent subsequent communications observations on ancient metallurgical processes in the light of those with which he had become familiar in Japan and in Korea. On 20th April and 6th May in the same year, he read a paper on the chambered tumuli and burial mounds of Japan, which is printed in the fifty-fifth volume of *Archaeologia*. Thenceforth our *Proceedings* contain frequent evidence of the part his profound knowledge enabled him to take in our discussions. He was elected on the Council in 1899, and on the 18th May of the same year read a second *Archaeologia* paper (lvi) on the early metallurgy of copper, tin, and iron in Europe as illustrated by ancient remains and primitive processes surviving in Japan. Other papers followed on the remains of a silver refinery at Silchester, and on the early metallurgy of silver and lead, both in *Archaeologia* lvii.

Perhaps his most notable service to the Society was that which he successfully carried out at Stonehenge. He undertook in 1901 the restoration to its original position of the large stone which was then leaning at a dangerous angle, and his account in the fifty-eighth volume of *Archaeologia* of the measures he adopted for that purpose, of the objects of archaeological import which were revealed by his excavations and of their bearing on the probable age of the monument, is of great interest. More recently, when Stonehenge and the adjacent land had been given to the nation by Sir C. H. Chubb, and H.M. Office of Works had entrusted to our Society the direction of the work, the Council unanimously requested Mr. Gowland to act for them, but his health did not enable him to do so.

Mr. Gowland was appointed by Lord Dillon a Vice-President of the Society in 1902, and served the usual term of four years. He was again appointed to the same office by Sir Hercules Read in 1908, and since 1902 he had been a member of the Executive Committee. During this long period of service, he was assiduous in his attendance at the weekly meetings of that committee, and his advice was of great value to the Society. In 1905 he was appointed professor of Metallurgy in the Imperial College of Science and Technology. He was elected F.R.S. in 1909. He also served as President of the Institute of Metals and of the Royal Anthropological Institute, before which he delivered a Huxley Lecture.

His last paper read before us was on 30th May 1918, on silver in prehistoric and protohistoric times, being the first part of a complete study of silver in Roman and earlier times. It appears in the sixty-ninth volume of *Archaeologia*.

He was a typical instance of the high place in the study of antiquity that a man acquires who makes himself a complete master of one branch of it. Those who were honoured by his friendship do not need to be reminded of the genial qualities of his character.

EDWARD BRABROOK.

## Reviews

*La civilisation néolithique dans la péninsule ibérique*, par Nils Åberg (Vilhelm Ekmans Universitetsfond, Uppsala, No. 25). 10½ x 6¾; pp. xiv + 204. Uppsala, Leipzig, and Paris. 15 kr.

The great advances in archaeological research which have been made in recent years in the Iberian peninsula, more particularly in Spain, have reawakened among archaeologists outside the peninsula the interest which was raised nearly forty years ago by the publication of the late Professor Cartailhac's *Les âges préhistoriques dans l'Espagne et dans le Portugal*. The abundance of material discovered since the appearance of that work has placed the archaeology of the peninsula on an entirely different footing, and consequently Dr. Åberg's book is very welcome, inasmuch as it presents a very useful survey of the chalcolithic period as known up to the present time. The more so, as with its numerous illustrations it supplements the admirable conspectuses published in recent years by Professor Bosch Gimpera in his appendix to Schulten's *Hispania* (Spanish translation) and his *Prehistòria Catalan*.

But the purpose of Dr. Åberg's work goes beyond a mere survey. He, like other northern archaeologists, in seeking for an explanation of certain problems of northern and central European prehistory has, by his study of the material from the Iberian peninsula, arrived at a point when, to quote his own words used in a particular connexion, 'Je crois pouvoir dire aujourd'hui avec quelque certitude que l'influence étrangère . . . est l'influence ibérique'. In short, Dr. Åberg finds in Spain and Portugal the clue to many phenomena, not only in France and the British Isles, but also in Germany and Scandinavia. His conclusions are mainly based on a study of the pottery, and in what he terms the Palmella-Ciempozuelos pottery to which the beakers of the peninsula belong, he sees the forbears, not only of the whole beaker-pottery of Central Europe, but also of such classes as the Schönfelder ceramic of Germany and the Augerum pottery of Sweden.

This diffusion of the Iberian influence follows, in his opinion, two lines, one by way of Western France perhaps by land or sea, the other through France along the Rhone to the Rhine. The suggestion of a connexion between the beakers of Central Europe and Spain is not new, but not even the adducement of material from Haute Savoie makes the leap-frog transmission of the beaker and allied types by a land-route from Spain to Central Germany, which Dr. Åberg's argument postulates, any easier to accept. Nor is such a theory helped by the comparisons (to which allusion is made) between the wares of El Argar and those of Unetič and the like. In both cases

the difficulty is the same, namely, the existence of wide intervening areas in which no substantial link occurs. The wholesale transportation of pottery-types from one region to another is only affected by migration of the makers themselves, and any such migration in the present case is inconceivable.

Dr. Åberg, in placing the centre of his chalcolithic culture in Portugal, assigns to it a comparatively short duration, and thinks that the dolmens, megalithic tombs and grottoes, with their numerous burials, represent a dense population. If this be so, what happened to this population in the Bronze Age, of which the remains are admittedly scanty as compared with those of the earlier period? It may be that the extension of the use of bronze into the north of Europe diverted the trade in copper in part from the peninsula to other sources, such as those of the British Isles to which Cornish tin and Irish gold lent additional attractions. In that event the chalcolithic culture of the peninsula, even after it had begun to influence other parts of Europe, may have survived in simple form unaffected by outside influences over several centuries, followed by a like persistence of the El Argar culture. Thus it may be possible to bring the latter, as suggested by the long swords of El Argar, to within measurable distance of the traditional founding of Tartessus and the coming of the Iron Age, filling the gap with the Bronze Age types of implements which are more numerous than Dr. Åberg's lists would suggest.

In tracing the expansion of Iberian influence to the British Isles some interesting suggestions are made, notably that the decoration of a class of round-bottomed food-vessels is derived from the Palmella group of pottery. This particular class of food-vessel is practically confined to Ireland, with offshoots into western Scotland, and so far keeps step with the diffusion of tombs of the New Grange type. But, whereas the megalithic tombs and the Palmella pottery are contemporaneous in the peninsula, there is no proof that the same holds good for Britain and Ireland. And why, if Ireland shows so much influence from the Palmella bowls, did she not adopt also the Palmella beakers in an equal degree? The Irish bowls stand typologically too late in the British series to have any links with Portugal, and Dr. Åberg's comparison omits all consideration of the evolution of the distinctive British food-vessel from the equally distinctive British Neolithic pottery as traced by Mr. Reginald Smith. In England, again, this influence must have been of a more indirect nature than Dr. Åberg would lead us to suppose. Apart from a certain type of zonal decoration which is found in all the beaker groups, only one or two English beakers bear the faintest resemblance in form to the Spanish type. Further, however much the Folkton drums may recall Iberian objects, they are certainly not imports, for Canon Greenwell distinctly states that they are made of local stone.

There is perhaps at the moment a tendency to overestimate the influences emanating from the peninsula in prehistoric times. The general conclusions arrived at by Dr. Åberg are nevertheless suggestive, and will need to be borne in mind in any future research into the problems which he discusses.

E. T. LEEDS.

*The English Village: the Origin and Decay of its Community.* By HAROLD PEAKE, F.S.A.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pp. 251, with 14 plans. Benn Brothers, 1922. 15s.

The material contained in this book formed the substance of lectures given at the request of the Newbury Trades and Labour Council. *O fortunati sua si bona norint!*

In the first few pages Mr. Peake describes the village community of the south of England, and its various types, as it existed in its prime. He shows the absolute equality of the villagers as a whole only to present the reader with the anomaly of the existence of a drone in the hive, who lives by the work of others.

General considerations might, perhaps, explain this state of things to a certain degree. A community based on the principle that none is after or before another postulates, it would seem, the existence of an impartial arbiter, to whom the disputes which arise even in a band of brothers can be referred for a decision which none may gainsay. It is only natural that the son should assimilate his father's experience in the settlement of disputes and be his normal successor. An hereditary judgeship would thus be formed, to which the charges and perquisites of leadership would gradually be attached.

It is, however, well for the reader that the author does not accept this obvious and, perhaps, crude explanation. For in the following chapters he deals with the history of mankind from the earliest times and in the most remote places so clearly, that every one may read and grasp the meaning of much that in less human pages can only carry its message to the specialist. He shows how successive periods of world famine, and the migrations caused thereby, in their latter end superimposed on the peaceful, progressive, and democratic land-workers of an English village a Nordic chief, whose remote ancestors roamed the steppes, a chief whose virtues were independence, pride of race, strength, and justice, and who failed in those domestic qualities which had made his subjects reach a state of civilization in many ways far beyond his own.

In this part of his work Mr. Peake is wise in presenting probable theories without too many qualifications and in laying down the rule without emphasizing the exceptions. Any other method would have been fatal to a clear presentment of his theory in the space at his disposal. He is, however, dealing with so long a period that his evidence changes its character as the book progresses. It is at first archaeological. From Anglo-Saxon times onwards it becomes, as he indicates on p. 134, progressively diplomatic; from the reign of Elizabeth there is also the evidence of a body of literature; and there is a fourth period, which is continually shifting, when the discussion ranges around what we ourselves have seen and our fathers have told us.

The author's treatment of the second of these periods, which is the most vital of all to his story of the rise and fall of the village community, carries conviction of its general truth and its accuracy in details. There is, however, one curious omission, and there is a tendency to antedate events and to anticipate the death of moribund institutions. He places due emphasis on the economic importance of the Black Death; but he has little or nothing to say of the central events of the

two following centuries, the Wars of the Roses, and the partial decay and total dissolution of the monasteries.

To the small class of Nordic lords the Wars of the Roses and the subsequent Tudor rule must have been a territorial cataclysm; even in mere numbers their loss must have been comparable to that which the whole community suffered at the time of the Great Pestilence. *Novi homines* then, as now, took their place; and, then as now, they failed to fill the place of their predecessors in the esteem of the countryside. The effect of the change in the manorial system must have been wholly bad. The Dissolution removed the other great class of landlords and let in a fresh flood of new men, who probably failed to live up to the high traditions which Glastonbury and the other great monasteries had established first as pioneers in uncultivated places and then as landlords. Both these events were directly responsible for the existence of rogues and vagabonds, which (p. 180) the author appears to attribute solely to the break up of the manorial system.

It is hardly correct to say (p. 172) that after the Peasants' Revolt the manorial system broke down completely: it would be closer to the mark to say that its decline was continuous from that date; again, on p. 167 the dates given for the use of brick in building appear to be earlier than is compatible with what is known of the history of brick-making in England. The statement (p. 130) that the shire court met rarely in Saxon times, and that we have little evidence as to its procedure, is hard to reconcile with the fact that the early plea rolls contain a number of entries in which the proceedings in the county are recited at some length; being a survival of earlier times it is unlikely to have changed its functions or increased its activity during the century succeeding the conquest.

Interwoven with the elaboration of the main theory of the book is a clear and patently fair account of the Inclosures, and also a number of passages in which much light is thrown on the relations of various local units of administration, such as the township, the manor, and the parish. The latter is a subject that would amply repay close investigation. It is hedged around with difficulties. There is local divergence: in some counties, such as Cambridgeshire, there is generally the same name for parish, manor, and township; in others, such as Hertfordshire, the parish contains a number of manors, but townships other than manors are comparatively rare; in others the divergence between the three is very marked and reaches, perhaps, its widest in Devonshire. It also appears probable that for fiscal purposes, as in subsidy rolls, the unit chosen approximates more closely to the parish than in Feet of Fines and other purely legal records, where lands are defined as being situated in places apparently so small that it is not certain that they could be properly described as townships or village communities, or as anything more definite than localities.

Mr. Peake is evidently a careful proof-reader; the only misprint of any interest is in a note on page 91, where, from the spelling of a well-known bridge in Oxford, one may infer that the author's interests are on the Cam rather than the Isis.

The index is brief but clear and, so far as it has been tested, accurate. There is also a Bibliography of some length; the omission of Record



publications is surprising and the insertion of friends of our youth, such as Horace and Lucretius, is perhaps unnecessary.

The plans are, generally, obscure. Thrown on the screen and explained by the lecturer, they were probably adequate; but in a new edition they could be greatly improved by the insertion of a few place-names, and the use of clearer boundary marks. The plans of the ideal village in the last chapter suggest a forbidding rectangularity such as that of the second book of Euclid, which, it is clear from the letter-press, is not the author's ideal.

This chapter, in which Mr. Peake describes the English village of his dreams and hopes, demands a paragraph to itself. Just as one can read the book as a whole and give unqualified praise to the clear and careful way in which the evolution of the township is traced, without accepting the underlying theory of the Nordic Overman, so the last chapter commands the sympathy, not only of the optimist, but of the pessimist. The latter, however, sadly recognizes that mechanical science, with its ruthlessness and its scorn of the functions of the individual worker, is the foe of much that is best in our civilization, and that the motor-car and motor-lorry will probably exercise a centralizing effect which may prevent Mr. Peake's dream of a self-sufficient village community from attaining reality. The doctor, the butcher, and the baker will prefer to use their motors to work large tracts of country from one of the larger market-towns, such as Leighton Buzzard, Devizes, or, may one add, Newbury; the farm labourers will be taken in lorries to their daily labours; at nightfall the village will, in the main, become a place of rest for pensioners with a taste for gardening, parsons, poets, and antiquaries.

C. T. FLOWER.

*The Saxon Bishops of Wells: a Historical Study in the Tenth Century.* 1918, pp. 70. 5s. *St. Oswald and the Church of Worcester.* 1919, pp. 52. 3s. 6d. *Somerset Historical Essays.* 1921, pp. viii + 160. 10s. 6d. By J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, D.D., F.B.A., Dean of Wells. London, British Academy (Milford).

The six essays contained in the last of these three publications can be taken together with the two papers which preceded them as a series of contributions to the history of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries in the west of England. Beginning with the foundation of the see of Wells in 909 or 910, and ending with the exile of Bishop Jocelin in 1209, our Fellow the dean of Wells has subjected a considerable number of documents to a patient and searching criticism, and has arrived at conclusions, interesting in themselves, which involve a good deal of revision of such works of reference as Hardy's edition of Le Neve's *Fasti*. *The Saxon Bishops of Wells* is mostly concerned with the criticism of the lists of bishops to be found in MS. C.C.C. Cambridge, 183, as compared with those in MSS. Cotton, Vespasian, B. 6, and Tiberius, B. 5 and with the evidence of chronicles and charters. It makes out a very good case for placing Athelm's translation to Canterbury on the death of Archbishop Plegmund in 923 instead of the accepted date 914. The dean of Wells, agreeing with Mr. G. J. Turner, accepts as genuine the charter (Birch, *Cart. Saxon.* 641) which



fixes the coronation of Athelstan on 4 September, 925, and makes Athelm one of the bishops assisting. Accordingly, he places Athelm's death on 8 January, 926. Incidentally he discusses the date of St. Dunstan's birth, and shows that it is almost impossible to accept 925, providing at the same time a reasonable explanation of the appearance of that date in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The succession of the bishops is brought down to the death of bishop Brihtwig in 1033.

*St. Oswald and the Church of Worcester* controverts the view that there was a Church of St. Mary at Worcester, in addition to the cathedral church of St. Peter, before St. Oswald's time. Here, as in the previous paper, the argument rests on the evidence of charters, in the criticism of which the author makes no claim to be an expert. It can only be said that in both cases he seems to prove his point, and perhaps the more convincingly because he appeals to considerations which are within the comprehension of the unlearned, rather than to the judgement of the 'Phronimos'.

The first of the *Essays* is a close examination of William of Malmesbury's *De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiae* as compared with the so-called third edition of his *Gesta Regum*. The result of this is an almost conclusive proof that the text of the former work has been largely interpolated after its author's death, and that the more mythical parts of it can be safely rejected as late additions. The second essay, on *The Saxon Abbots of Glastonbury*, compares William of Malmesbury's list of the early abbots with that in MS. Cotton, Tiberius, B. 5, which is regarded as a tenth-century compilation from tombs and martyrological entries, and therefore less trustworthy, as regards the earlier abbots, than the list made by William from the evidence of the charters.

The next essay, on *The First Deans of Wells*, deals with the transference of the see to Bath by bishop John of Tours, and the refounding of the chapter of Wells about 1140 by bishop Robert on the model of that of Salisbury with a dean instead of a provost. The history of the deans is continued in 1213, and relates the contest between the houses of Wells, Glastonbury, and Bath for the right of electing the bishop. *Early Somerset Archdeacons*, the fourth essay, supersedes Hardy's imperfect list by a carefully constructed table, mainly from the documents included in the *Calendar of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells* published by the Historical MSS. Commission. The puzzling description of the same person alternately as archdeacon of Wells and archdeacon of Bath is duly noted and explained.

The last two essays are on *Peter of Blois* and *Bishop Jocelin and the Interdict*. The former of these maintains the substantial authenticity of Peter's *Letters* as against the view of the late Mr. W. G. Searle, and incidentally corrects Le Neve's list of the archdeacons of London. The latter shows from the evidence of the Patent and Close Rolls that Jocelin and his brother Hugh, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, stayed by King John until his personal excommunication made it impossible to do so any longer.

It may be said in conclusion that these essays are not only of permanent value, but are very pleasant reading, and not least because

of the modesty of their tone and the deference shown to earlier scholars whose mistakes they correct. The author and the British Academy are both to be congratulated on the series. CHARLES JOHNSON.

*L'ancien art Serbe: les Églises.* By Gabriel Millet. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 10; pp. 208. Paris; E. de Boccard. 1919.

The distinguished author of this book, well known for his studies on the monastery of Daphni, the churches at Mistra, and the Greek school of church building in Byzantine times, introduces us in this finely illustrated volume to the attractive field of Serbian architecture. The material is treated with the lucidity to which readers of M. Millet's archaeological work are accustomed. The first part, introductory in character, gives a summary of Serbian history and civilization, a general survey of religious foundations in the country, and an appreciation of Serbian art, with an investigation of its origins and of the influences affecting its development. In the second part the chief buildings are passed in review and critically examined.

The Serbs, a pastoral people, crossed the Danube in the seventh century, and were converted to Christianity in the ninth. Overshadowed by the Bulgarians in the tenth century, and subjected to the Byzantine Empire during part of the eleventh, they did not fulfil their destiny until the time of Stefan Nemanya, who reigned in the latter part of the twelfth century, and died in A.D. 1200 in the newly-founded Serb monastery of Chilandari on Mount Athos, where his son, under the religious name of Sava, was at the time a monk. The series of the greater Serbian churches opened with Stefan Nemanya's foundation at Studenitza, and continued with slight intermission until the final Turkish triumph of 1459.

The geographical position of Serbia brought its people into relation with Dalmatia and Italy on the west, and on the south with Salonika and Byzantium, by way of the Morava and Vardar valleys. The character of Serbian art is due to the skilful manner in which the Latin and Byzantine elements were taken up into a new art, eclectic, but following the lines marked out for it by the national genius. The economic basis for the great expansion of building activity in the reign of Milutin (1282-1321) is to be sought in the exploitation of the mines of Novo Brodo and Yanyevo, which made the Serbian kings wealthy, and led to important commerce with Dalmatia and Italy, chiefly through the port of Ragusa. Without the material resources thus placed at their command the numerous monasteries with their graceful and often sumptuous churches could never have been founded.

Serbian churches fall into three main groups: (i) those erected by Stefan Nemanya and his successors down to the close of the thirteenth century in the north and west of the country; (ii) those built by Milutin, Dushan, and others from that period down to the last quarter of the fourteenth century in the region, partly in the upper Vardar valley, under Byzantine artistic influence; (iii) the foundations of the Despot Lazar, his widow Militza, and his son Stephen before the disaster of Kossovo, and afterwards, in the respite of half a century afforded the Serbs by the Turkish defeat at the hands of Timur at Angora. The centre of

this activity was again the north of the country, but now more to the east, in the valley of the lower Morava.

The first group shows decided Dalmato-Italian influence. The churches are stone, single-naved, with Lombard blind arcading, and Lombard ornament in their decorative sculpture. There is a little French influence in the first half of the thirteenth century, chiefly derived through Benedictines in the south of Italy. But Serbia never carried the reproduction of Gothic far; her western models were in the main Romanesque, and her earlier sculptured ornament often has the same origin.

The second group began when the Serbs advanced into the Vardar valley and took Skopliye (Uskub). They now built in brick, or with alternating courses of brick and stone, developing the Byzantine 'Greek-Cross' type of church with nave and aisles, on lines of their own, often losing the balance and proportion of the Byzantine model, but succeeding in their effort after striking effect. In this period alone is Serbian architecture closely assimilated to that of the East Roman Empire, but even here the distinctive features are important and numerous enough to refute the common belief that it is no more than a branch of Byzantine.

The third group represents the period when the Serbs, already shaken by the Turkish attack, drew back into the north, but into the Morava region towards Hungary and Wallachia. We now find in certain respects a reversion to the style of group i: the single-naved church returns with Lombard arcading, and (by exception) facing with stone. But other features are new, such as the free use of decorative sculpture in stone upon brick buildings, the ornament inspired no longer by Lombardy, but by the east; and the addition of lateral apses, giving the end of the church the trefoil or 'trilobal' form, the origin of which has been so frequently disputed. In M. Millet's judgement the form entered Serbia simply through imitation of a plan common in the monastic churches on Mount Athos. These late churches with their richness of external ornament in new combinations of material, and with their unusual height, present us with types which offend against Byzantine proportions, but undoubtedly have individuality, and express the aspiration of a people different in temperament and nature from the Byzantine Greeks. Like the wonderful mural paintings with which, in common with the older churches, they are profusely decorated, they reveal a new artistic province of the greatest interest for the interaction of East and West in the high Middle Ages; these paintings have already provided M. Millet with much material for his iconographical studies, and it is to be hoped that he may be able before long to make a number of them accessible by a publication worthy of their intrinsic merit.

In the description of the buildings illustrating the work of the three periods all the famous churches are shortly noticed, and of many among them admirable photographic views are given, illustrating either the whole, or some interesting detail: Studenitza, Dechani, Lesnovo, Ravanitza, Krushevat, Manasiya are presented in all their variety of form and external decoration. Those members of the Society of Antiquaries whose interest in Serbian architecture was

awakened by Sir Thomas Jackson's paper on the subject in *Proceedings* xxx, 10 ff., will find in the figures and plates of this longer and more comprehensive study an excellent illustration of what they then heard, while the text will still further widen the horizon of their knowledge.<sup>1</sup>

The volume is appropriately dedicated to the valiant Serbian people, the depth of whose national feeling will be more perfectly understood by those who have learned to appreciate the individual character of Serb art, and the monuments in which, through many centuries of chequered history, it has found such durable expression.

O. M. DALTON.

*Calendar of Fine Rolls.* Vol. vi. 1347-1356. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 7; pp. vii + 620. London: H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, 1921. 50s.

In the latest volume of the *Calendar of Fine Rolls*, which has been prepared by the late Mr. A. E. Bland and Mr. M. C. B. Dawes, the French War and its consequences naturally fill a large place. The volume opens with a series of documents relating to the loan of 20,000 sacks of wool intended to enable the King to continue the war to a good end. The apportionment amongst the several counties deserves study; the largest contributions were expected from the eastern and southern counties; the collection was not made without difficulty, and appears to have been attended with negligence and fraud; special allowance had to be made for Devon and Cornwall, which had suffered much through frequent attacks by ships of war. Other illustrations of the war were contained in the military assessments, the provisions for the defence of the Scottish March, and for keeping the seas. References to the Alien Priorities, now often entrusted to representatives of their mother houses, are of course frequent. During a voidance of Ramsey Abbey in 1349 allowance is made for the depression through the present pestilence, and later entries throw light on the economic disturbance due to the Black Death. Two entries relating to the Mendicant Orders in London allege that they had made a practice of acquiring tenements which they rented out contrary to their rule; this is suggestive of the loss of repute by the Friars in the latter part of the fourteenth century. These are, of course, only a few instances of the many illustrations of administrative problems which the volume contains. The index has been prepared by Mr. Dawes and is of the copious and careful quality to which we have become accustomed in recent Calendars. C. L. KINGSFORD.

*Henry VI.* By MABEL E. CHRISTIE. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pp. viii + 420. London: Constable. 16s.

This is the fourth volume to appear in a series dealing with the lives of the kings and queens of England which is being produced under the editorship of Mr. R. S. Rait and Mr. William Page. The volumes which have so far been issued have all dealt with kings who bore the

<sup>1</sup> The reader may also consult M. J. Pupin, *South Slav Monuments: I. Serbian Orthodox Church* (Murray, 1918), with introduction by Sir Thomas Jackson.

name of Henry, but Mrs. Christie is unfortunate in that, unlike the previous writers in the series, she has no hero of such strongly marked character as to form the centre of interest in the events of his time. For Henry VI. 'the most virtuous and most unfortunate of kings', was, truth to tell, the weakest, and his biographer is forced, instead of writing a life, to deal rather with the general history of his reign, in which he himself played a somewhat shadowy and usually ineffectual part. It is no fault of hers that the interest of the reader is shifted at different periods to the actions of such more striking personalities as the dukes of Bedford, Gloucester, and York, Jeanne d'Arc, and the Kingmaker.

For her history Mrs. Christie has relied mainly on contemporary chronicles and the Paston letters, and for her character of the king on Blakman's biography. These she has succeeded in weaving with no little skill into a clear and well-written narrative. In the earlier period the treatment in separate and alternate chapters of the events in England and France was no doubt necessary, but is apt to confuse the sequence of events at times. Thus, after reading in Chapter IV of Gloucester's death in 1447 and York's subsequent dispatch to Ireland, we are whirled back with hardly sufficient warning at the beginning of Chapter V to the former's appointment as Captain of Calais in 1436 and the latter's as Lieutenant of France. The same treatment also causes a certain amount of repetition in the story. The events connected with Bedford's return to England in 1433, and the failure of his efforts to bring about peace are twice told, namely on pp. 66, 67, and again on p. 104. So also with the accounts of the Duke of Orleans' release in 1440 (pp. 123, 162-3) and of Suffolk's marriage negotiations with René of Anjou in 1445 (pp. 138-9, 167).

The work is remarkably free from errors. One slip only has been noted. The date of Henry V's death, which is correctly stated on p. 3 to have occurred on 31st August 1422, is given in a foot-note on the following page as happening on 31st October. A note of commendation may be added for the illustrations, which consist of reproductions of the three known portraits of the king, and of the contemporary drawings in the Warwick Pageant and in B. M. Add. MS. 18850, and of a series of good sketch-maps.

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

*The Copper and Bronze Ages in South America*, by Erland Nordenskiöld; 1921. Translated into English by G. E. FUHRKEN. 9¼ × 6¼; pp. vii + 196. Milford. 18s. 6d.

A treatise upon the early metal ages in South America should receive a welcome both from archaeologists and from ethnologists. Dr. Nordenskiöld has endeavoured to supply one which deals comprehensively with the subject and which tends to throw much light upon an interesting and hitherto somewhat obscure problem. To a great extent he has succeeded in his task. He approaches it in a broad-minded manner, and his deductions are based upon evidence culled from very varied sources. In view of the meagre data as yet brought together as the result of systematic excavation, there is little upon which can be founded a strictly chronological series of culture-horizons, and the general stratigraphical sequence of culture phases still requires



elucidation from spade-work. In the main the author relies rather upon typological evidence and upon the geographical dispersal of particular types, together with a detailed study of chemical analyses of South American metal objects. The substantial list of analyses is, indeed, most valuable, and his collation of this aggregated material is very suggestive. He aims at proving that throughout the Inca Empire an age of copper preceded the age of bronze, and by his deductions, based chiefly upon typological, distributional, and analytical evidence, he is able to make out a strong case. He has brought the observations of others to bear upon his own researches and gives a useful bibliography of works consulted. He points out that in Columbia copper alone was employed in making objects of metal before the Conquest, and that in Ecuador and along the Peruvian coast copper objects predominate; whereas inland, in Peru and in Bolivia, Chile and Argentina, bronze prevails. The Bronze Age may have had its origin in the mountainous districts of Bolivia and Peru, and have been disseminated thence northward and westward. It seems likely that Bolivia was the chief source of supply of tin to Peru.

Dr. Nordenskiöld discusses with an open mind and in an interesting manner the question whether the Bronze Age in the New World developed independently or was an outcome of influence from the Old World, stating the case with impartiality.

The numerous classificatory tables, which occur throughout the book, aim largely at differentiating between objects of pure copper and those containing a proportion of tin, a differentiation which is very material to his argument. But ambiguities occur in the text which tend to obscure his classification. For instance, the note appended to Map I states that 'the figures give the number of objects analysed and proved to be of *bronze (pure copper)*'. The italics are mine. The important point is to know whether they are of bronze *or* pure copper. It is also confusing to note in the tabular lists of 'copper objects' frequent inclusion of objects whose metallic composition is Cu + Sn.

In many ways the book requires careful revision to eliminate the numerous ambiguities, misprints, and other errors. The significance of some of the tables should be rendered more clear. It would also be satisfactory if all native names were printed in italics. The illustrations are very numerous and on the whole adequate, though several might with advantage be improved.

The author, through his keen and thoughtful researches, has done so much towards elucidating the problems arising from the comparative study of South American cultures that his results are worthy of a better and clearer presentment, and a carefully revised edition of his works would bring out more fully their undoubted value, and would do greater justice to the author.

HENRY BALFOUR.

*Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English affairs, existing in the archives and collections of Venice and in other Libraries of Northern Italy.* Vol. xxiii. 1632-6. Edited by ALLEN B. HINDS, M.A. 1c $\frac{1}{4}$  × 7; pp. lii + 724. London: H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, 1921. £3.

This is the eleventh volume edited by Mr. Hinds in this series.



It began with documents relating to the year 1202, published by Rawdon Brown in 1864, and continued by Mr. Horatio F. Brown from 1894 to 1905. The field covered by the present volume is a wide one. That France, Spain, and Austria should be included is natural, but a large part of this book is devoted to the affairs of Sweden, Poland, and the Palatinate. The information relating to all these is fully and carefully dealt with by the editor in his preface. In this he also summarizes the light thrown on our navy, the levy of Ship Money, the parliaments at London and in Ireland, and our relations with the Vatican and Turkey. The question of the English mastery of the sea looms largely in this book. To Hugo Grotius and his *Mare Liberum* published in 1618 came Seldon's reply of *Mare Clausum*, and the controversy can be followed in constant squabbles about ships. We follow English domestic life in performances of Montagu's 'Shepherd's Pastoral' (p. 28), the Queen's Masque (p. 334), and a University Masque (p. 180). The queen holds a boat-race on the Thames and wins (p. 127). London Bridge is on fire (p. 81). Sunday receptions at court are the rule (p. 298). Art topics are frequent. There is the curious episode of Ruzzini and his statues at Venice (p. 373). Rubens passes through the Hague with his pictures on the way to England (p. 464). The Dutch ambassador presents the king with pictures by Tintoret and Titian (p. 540). There are nine cases of pictures for the Earl of Arundel (p. 419). In economics we have the Levant Company (p. 344), the trade of English and Flemish ships to Gallipoli (p. 353), the redemption of uncultivated estates in Istria (p. 389), and the Venetian favour of free trade (p. 408). There are vivid pictures of Charles the First 'so fond of quiet and so hostile to Parliaments' (p. 392), Laud in disparaging colours (p. 86), and the Queen Mother, a difficult problem (p. 524). One dispute is an heraldic one, on the arms of Savoy (pp. 113, 116, and 260). With the trade in gold buttons (p. 57), football in Florence (p. 50), and the supply of news-letters and regular postal communication (p. 274) these notes may close. Corver the ambassador found us 'a most licentious people'. Gussoni's relation of England, here epitomized at great length (pp. 361-70) is already known. The index is first rate.

CHARLES SAYLE.

*Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life and Thought.* Edited by G. G. COULTON, M.A. *Social Life in the Days of Piers Plowman.* By D. CHADWICK. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pp. xiii + 125. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1922. 10s. 6d.

Any series which appears under such auspices as those set out in the general title given above is bound to secure an attentive reading and perhaps a predisposition to favour. New series relating to mediæval matters (and the present is a very early volume in this one) are unfortunately rare enough to make their entry one of considerable importance: and the lines laid down by Mr. Coulton in his general preface, though modest, are severely scientific and intended clearly to introduce works whose subjects have been very carefully selected.

We must confess that in taking up Miss Chadwick's work we found some difficulty in deciding precisely what end it was destined to serve.

The importance of the poem, or poems, of *Piers Plowman* needs at this date no emphasizing: and as an authority for English social life in the late fourteenth century it has a position all its own. At the same time, it must be remembered that Skeat (to mention no others) bestowed upon it, between 1866 and 1885, probably more attention than has ever been given to a work of this class.

Miss Chadwick, disclaiming at the outset any pretence to original contribution, refers to her work alternatively as a précis or guide, and as an index. A précis of what has now been published a good many years and in a good many hundreds of pages, may not be without its uses; and no one can look at this book, with its businesslike prefaces and serried foot-notes, without realizing that a great deal of labour and a good knowledge of the text have gone to its making. The very lines, however, which Miss Chadwick lays down for herself, mean that her method must be subjected to close criticism: and we are afraid that it cannot emerge scatheless.

In the first place, a précis should be extremely clear: there should be an inevitable quality about its arrangement and order. In the present example we can see no particular reason for the arrangement apart from the personal taste of the compiler. The main headings, as set out in a table of contents, are *Secular and Regular Clergy; Secular Government; Country Life; Town Life; Wealth and Poverty of Society; The Layman's Religion; Medieval Women*; and four of these have, between them, twelve sub-headings set out in the same table. In the book itself there is a number of other sub-headings (practically every one of the 105 pages displays a fresh one), which again appear to be grouped according to the compiler's fancy. It will be seen that the bulk of these sub-headings does not appear in the table of contents (some of them have also escaped the index) so that one has to begin any consideration of the book as a whole by making for oneself a further précis. The rather daunting effect is not improved by somewhat cumbrous foot-notes; quotations, for reasons of space, as Miss Chadwick explains, being comparatively rare.

Turning from the précis to the index we find one which in another type of work might pass muster, but here, where it is an all-important feature, must, we fear, be described as amateurish. We have every sympathy with indexes which omit or fail, but this one seems to be wrong in principle: there is no attempt at a grouping of subjects and very little cross-reference. We find, taking at hazard a single opening, such entries as *Mahomet*, 98 (this is in reference to the legend of Mahomet's attempt to become Pope), and *Mark*, 102 (this is in reference to a passage concerning clothes worth respectively a groat, a mark, and a noble; and the index, we may add, does not, under *noble*, refer us to page 102). At the same place we find *Jews*, 50; *lend money*, 12, 79; *dress of*, 79, 80; *virtues of*, 91: this entry has the fault common to amateurs of describing some items and not others (for *Jews*, 50, conceals a reference to Jews who were converted, surely a matter at least as important as the fact that Jews 'lend money'); and its described items are not alphabetically arranged. We have purposely taken the first three examples that offered, but subsequent examination showed many similar and some worse ones.

The other two items in the book are a *List of Authorities mentioned in the foot-notes*, which might perhaps be better away since it provokes (no doubt quite unreasonable) queries as to its omissions; and an Appendix of Bible References which 'includes such references . . . as are either obvious or have been pointed out by Skeat'.

It is not a pleasant duty to criticize adversely a volume in a series which one would wish to welcome, showing as it does active enthusiasm for subjects which receive at present too little attention. But we feel bound to say that in view of the mass of unpublished medieval matter in this country which is calling out for investigators, we regret the diversion of these to tasks of compilation from printed material; and that if such compilations are to be made they require a better technique than is seen in the present example.

HILARY JENKINSON.

*Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life and Thought.* Edited by G. G. COULTON. *The Pastons and their England: studies in an age of transition.* By H. S. BENNETT. 8½ x 5½. Pp. xx + 289. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1922. 15s.

Mr. Bennett neither is nor professes to be a pioneer. A traveller on so frequented a road as the *Paston Letters* can hardly fail to follow the footsteps of others; but he may be able to make a more detailed exploration of the neighbouring country. 'Here is God's plenty', as he says; but he has drawn largely on Mr. Kingsford's *Stonor Letters* and other sources to illustrate a cursory survey of medieval life, based on wide reading of the best books on the subject. There is little opportunity of adding much new information; his own statement of his aims in the introduction is a fair description of the book: 'he follows the fortunes of a typical English squire's family of the fifteenth century and he sees what hopes and fears were theirs and how they lived and thought, and how their environment conditioned their actions . . . life as it was seen from a manor-house'. The earlier chapters on the rise of the family centre round the notorious will of Sir John Fastolf, by which the Pastons obtained control of his immense property. Mr. Bennett leaves the impression that it was not the act of an irresponsible old man under influence, but it is safe to say that at any period such a will would have been *res suspecta*. It may be noted that the well-known William Botoner, *alias* Worcester, Fastolf's secretary, chronicler and traveller, appears both in the text and in the index under both names. After a distressing but too true picture of the constraint used in medieval matches, we come upon the really human episode of the marriage of Richard Calle, the steward, with Margery Paston, his master's sister. Mr. Bennett describes Richard as elderly, but he was young enough to marry again after Margery's death. For, as the author might have told us, Andrew Calle, a direct descendant by the second wife, was chaplain to the Pastons then Earls of Yarmouth, in the same part of Norfolk in 1683, nearly 200 years later (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 27448, f. 239).

Margaret Brews, who married John Paston, must, from her letters, have been a perfectly delightful person. The letter in which she addresses him as 'her right well-beloved Valentine' is a model of

genuine affection; but alas! lacks indexing. The point brought out most clearly in the relations of husband and wife is the complete identification of the wife's interests with those of her husband. The intelligent way in which Margery Paston enters into and criticizes her husband's business arrangements shows their mutual confidence.

The chapter on furniture gives the briefest details of the medieval house; any one who knows the Eastern Counties will recognize with pleasure in the 'coffers' the still familiar 'linen hutch'.

There is a pleasant gossiping chapter on books. It is noteworthy that Agnes Paston in 1434 had a copy of the *Stimulus Conscientiae*, and Anne Paston two generations later Lydgate's *Siege of Thebes*. No wonder the scribe William Ebesham, whose account is quoted (p. 113), did not find scrivening profitable at 2d. a leaf for the *Great Book of Chivalry* (now Brit. Mus. Lansdowne MS. 285) or at 1d. a leaf for Hoccleve's *De regimine principum* (sic).

The discussion of the diffusion of the art of writing carried on by the author against Mr. Kingsford and Dr. Gairdner is a little futile, if based by all of them on the narrow field of letter-writing. The survival of the *Paston Letters* and the *Stonor Letters* may be due in both cases to the tradition in the family of a judge, expressed thus by Margaret Paston to her son Sir John: 'always I advise you to beware that you keep wisely your writings that be of charge'.

As regards the paper on which they were written it might be well to compare the watermarks with the collection of watermarks in the British Museum made by Mr. Beazeley from dated documents at Canterbury.

It is difficult to dogmatize on the condition of the roads without a very wide survey; but it seems fair to assume from the evidence given that a horseman could cover comfortably 35 miles a day. One may compare a journey made more than 100 years later on a main road (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 34727, f. 15b). The times, noted on the back of a dispatch from Sir William Monson to Lord Salisbury on the capture of Lady Arabella Stuart in 1611, are: 'written on board the Adventure off [Dover?] about 5 o'clock, Sandwich almost 8, Canterbury almost 10, Sittingbourne 12 and past, Rochester 2, Dartford past 4, London 7'.

The remainder of the volume which deals with law, religion, the secular and regular clergy, and the life of the countryside, is of necessity sketchy, a string of picturesque episodes. The figures of the chaplains, Sir Thomas Howes, Sir James Gloys, and Sir John Still, stand out in bold relief, and a sympathetic picture is drawn of the preacher Friar Brackley. Any one with a large acquaintance with medieval deeds knows that the clergy appear everywhere as business men and trustees for the laity.

D. T. B. WOOD.

## Periodical Literature

*The English Historical Review*, July 1922, contains the following articles:—Scutage under Edward I, by Miss H. M. Chew; Council, Star Chamber, and Privy Council under the Tudors: I, the Council, by Professor A. F. Pollard; The Highland Forts in the 'Forty-Five', by Mr. C. L. Kingsford; The Transition to the Factory System, part II, by Professor Unwin; 'King Harold's books', by Dr. C. H. Haskins; 'Annales Radingenses Posteriores', 1135-1264, by Mr. C. W. Previté-Orton; Some lost Pleas of 1195, by Dr. G. H. Fowler; 'Communitas Villae', by Miss J. Wake; Twelve medieval ghost-stories, by the Provost of Eton; The Mission of Cardinal Pole to enforce the Bull of Deposition against Henry VIII, by Rev. P. Van Dyke.

*The Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. 27, part 2, contains the following papers:—The churches of Croughton, Northants, and Hanwell, Horley, and Hornton, Oxon, by Mr. C. E. Keyser; Manx pigmy flints, by Mr. C. H. Cowley; Sacra Via Summa at Rome, by Mr. S. R. Forbes; A Prehistoric Timepiece, suggesting that the prehistoric watercourses of the Brecklands, South Norfolk, offer a means of acquiring data by which the order of certain events in prehistoric times can be estimated, by Rev. A. J. Williams; The Insignia of the City of Lincoln, by Col. J. G. Williams.

*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th series, vol. 2, nos. 5 and 6, contains the following articles:—Ancient methods of coining, by Mr. G. F. Hill; Two notes on Greek dies, by Mr. J. G. Milne; a hoard of coins chiefly of King Stephen, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; Charles I: a three-pound piece of Shrewsbury, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; Steven van Herwijck, médailleur Anverso (1557-65), by M. Victor Tourneur. Amongst the Miscellanea are a note on the date of Jewish shekels, by Mr. Hill; a find of siliquae at Dorchester, Dorset; on Boy-Bishop's tokens; and by Mr. H. Symonds on Civil War coins of Bristol types after September 1645, and on Bridport as an Anglo-Saxon mint.

*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 5th series, vol. 4, part 10 contains the following articles:—Continuations of Mr. Bloom's paper on the official seals of the Diocese of Worcester, of extracts from Kentish Wills, of the paper on the Milborne family, of the registers of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, of monumental inscriptions at Bromley, and of the Feet of Fines, Divers counties; notes on the families of Bridgen, Richardson, Ednall, Naylor, and Harvey; Col. Richard Page, 1651.

*The Library*, vol. 3, no. 1, contains papers by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson on Elizabethan handwritings, a preliminary sketch; on 'The refusal of y<sup>e</sup> hand: a mock-heroical poem', by Professor Moore Smith; Richard Pynson, glover and printer, by Mr. H. R. Plomer.

*The Mariner's Mirror*, vol. 8, nos. 6-8, contain the following articles:—The last Lord Camelford, by Mr. G. E. Cooper; Graffiti of



medieval ships from the church of St. Margaret at Cliffe, Kent, by Mr. A. B. Emden; The Chatham Chest. the forerunner of the present pension system, under the Stuarts, by Miss I. G. Powell; H.M.S. *Victory*, by Mr. E. Fraser: Wicker vessels, by Mr. R. M. Nance; Some ballads and songs of the sea, by Mr. John Leyland; The prehistoric boat from Brigg, now in the Hull Museum, by Mr. T. Sheppard; The *Mayflower*, iv, by Mr. J. W. Horrocks; a proposal for naval reforms circa 1773.

In the *Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research*, vol. 1, no. 4, Col. Leslie continues his article on old printed Army Lists, Captain Oakes Jones his on the Evolution of the Gorget, and Col. Macdonald concludes his on medieval artillery in a former expeditionary force overseas. In addition Major Hodson writes on the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1809; Captain Scobie has an article on the 'Government' or Black Watch Tartan, and Mr. Cockle makes a contribution towards a bibliography of Proclamations of military interest.

*The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, vol. 27, no. 1, contains an account of the Jubilee meeting of the Society, and papers on the Benedictine priory of Broomhall, by Mr. F. Turner, and on Berkshire charters, by Dr. G. B. Grundy.

*Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. 23, contains the following communications:—Anglo-Saxon monumental sculpture in the Cambridge district, by Mr. Cyril Fox; Killicks: a study in the evolution of anchors, by Mr. R. Morton Nance; Cambridgeshire 'Forests', by Rev. Dr. Stokes; an unpublished letter to Colbert in 1677, by Mr. H. H. Brindley.

*The Essex Review*, July 1922, contains the following papers:—Stansted Montfichet, by Miss Chisenhale-Marsh; Essex references from the Bishops Stortford Registers (continued), by Mr. J. L. Glasscock; Where in Essex are Froissart's 'Bondelay' and 'Behode'?, by Mr. Miller Christy; Margaretting: an old font and its cover, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; A forgotten Essex worthy: Martin Burrage, master-builder of the navy, by Mr. W. C. Reedy; Sanctuary at Braintree, by Mr. J. French; John Stokes, clockmaker, of Saffron Walden, by Rev. G. M. Benton; The Court Book of the manor of Gray's Thurrock, 1715-1815, by Mr. W. Gilbert; A great Essex lawyer's diary (John Archer, 1658), by Mr. W. G. Benham.

*Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, new series, vol. 4, part 4, contains the following papers:—The Mercers' Company's Plate, by Col. F. D. Watney; The name 'Rotten Row', by Mr. Arthur Bonner; Rural Middlesex under the Commonwealth: a study based principally upon the Parliamentary Surveys of the Royal Estates, by Mr. S. J. Madge; The Middlesex Poll-tax of 4 Ric. II, 1380-1, by Mr. S. J. Madge; Samuel Pepys and his birth-place, by Mr. W. H. Whitear; Recent London excavations.

*Publications of the Thoresby Society*, vol. 26, part 2, *Miscellanea*, contain the following articles:—Lotherton chapel (W. R. Yorks), by Mr. G. E. Kirk; The Manor Court of Leeds Kirkgate-cum-Holbeck, by the late Mr. W. T. Lancaster; A Leeds malefactor of 1752, by Miss Emily Hargreave; Notes on the importation of English wool



into Ireland as affected by the Union, by Mr. C. T. Clay; The return made by the Leeds commissioners to the Archbishop of York in respect of the poor benefices in Leeds and the Bounty of Queen Anne; Anderton rents, 1708; Notes on Leeds chapels; The Vicarage of Leeds; Letter written by Rev. Geo. Plaxton, 1716; York or East Bar, Leeds; Wills of Leeds and District.

*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, vol. 17, part 3, contains the following articles:—The Venerable Francis Mason, rector of Sudbourne cum Orford, a tercentenary memoir, by Mr. H. W. B. Wayman; The origin, purposes, and development of Parish Gilds in England, by Rev. H. F. Westlake; The Ampton 'Sealed Book', by Rev. W. A. Wickham; Freckenham, Suffolk: notes and theories on the village and its unrecorded castle, by Mr. C. Morley.

*The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, vol. 41, June 1922, contains the following articles:—Notes on the ecclesiastical history of Wroughton, its rectors and vicars, by Mrs. Story Maskelyne and Canon Manley; Wiltshire newspapers—past and present: part III continued—the newspapers of South Wilts, by Mrs. Herbert Richardson; King's Bowood Park [No. II], by the Earl of Kerry; The Devil's Den Dolmen, Clatford Bottom: an account of the monument and of work undertaken in 1921 to strengthen the north-east upright, by Mr. A. D. Passmore.

*Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, 1920-21, contains the following articles:—Notes on Welsh music and the Welsh drama, by Lord Howard de Walden; Welsh Jacobitism, by Mr. H. M. Vaughan; Roman and Native in Wales: an Imperial frontier problem, by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler; Hill Top Camps, with special reference to those in North Cardiganshire, by Mr. R. W. Sayce; a note on Dr. Wheeler's and Mr. Sayce's papers, by Professor Fleure; the connexion of Celtic with Classical studies, by Professor Rhys Roberts.

*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. 77, part 1, contains the following papers:—The neolithic stone axes of Graig Lwyd, Penmaenmawr, by Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren; the pre-Norman settlement of Glamorgan, by Dr. D. R. Paterson; Early Christian decorative art in Anglesey (continued), by Mr. Harold Hughes; the Register of Benedict, bishop of Bangor, 1408-17, transcribed by Mr. A. I. Pryce; the ancient hill-fort known as Caer Drewyn, Merionethshire, by Mr. Willoughby Gardner; an earth-work at Bryn Glas, near Carnarvon, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler; Ithel Vychan of Halkyn and some of his descendants, by Mr. T. A. Glenn. Among the Miscellanea are Womanby: a note on a Cardiff place-name; Some North Breconshire place-names; Fish-bone from the Gorsedd tumulus, Holywell; a note on Druidism: the meaning of the word Druid: Letters of Edward Lluyd relating to Maen Achwyfan.

*The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, vol. 1, part 2, contains in the section dealing with archaeology and art a summary account of current work in Welsh archaeology, dealing with excavations, other discoveries both prehistoric and medieval, and with a full bibliography. There is also an account of the various archaeological surveys now in progress, and lists of prehistoric beakers found in Wales, of flint axes

of the early Bronze Age from Wales, and of Welsh hoards of the Bronze Age.

*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. 36, section C, nos. 1-5, consists of the following papers:—A study of the chronology of Bronze Age sculpture in Ireland by Abbé Breuil and Professor R. A. S. Macalister; Printing in Cork in the first quarter of the eighteenth century (1701-25), by Mr. E. K. McC. Dix; a fresh authority for the synod of Kells, 1152, by Mr. H. J. Lawlor; Cromm Cruaich of Magh Sleacht, by Mr. J. P. Dalton; the 'Mound of the Fiana' at Cromwell Hill, co. Limerick, and a note on Temair Luachra, by Mr. T. J. Westropp.

*The 47th Annual Bulletin of the Société Fersiaise* contains the following articles:—Notes on certain baptismal names once prevalent in Jersey, by Mme. Messerve; list of persons holding the office of Dénonciateur, by Mme. Messerve; some account of the Jersey revolution of 1769, and of the political parties in Jersey at the end of the eighteenth century, by Mr. E. T. Nicolle; Trinity Manor, by Mr. Athelstan Riley; note on the family of Dupré, with genealogical table; note on the Gaulish and Roman coins belonging to the Society, by Major Rybot.

*The Scottish Historical Review*, vol. 19, no. 4, contains the following articles:—Sir Archibald Lawrie's charter collections, by Mr. G. Neilson; relation of the manner of Judicatures of Scotland, by Messrs. J. D. Mackie and W. C. Dickinson; St. Helena in 1817, being extracts from the Diary of Admiral Colin Campbell, with an introduction by Mr. D. Baird Smith; the Roman advance in Britain and the city of Perth, by Sir J. H. Ramsay. Amongst the Notes Dr. Lawlor publishes Letters of absolution granted to Robert Bruce, probably in 1310, and Mr. Davies an account of the Stuart papers at the Scots College at Paris.

*The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, vol. 8, pts. 1-2, contains the following articles:—Alabaster vases of the New Kingdom from Sinai, by Mr. E. T. Leeds; the Antiquity of Egyptian civilization, by Professor T. E. Peet; a group of scarabs found at Lisht, by Mr. A. C. Mace; El-Kâb and its temples, by Mr. Somers Clarke; the relation of Marduk, Ashur, and Osiris, by Mr. S. Smith; Kizzuwadna and Kode, by Mr. S. Smith; excavations at Tell el-Amarna, by Mr. C. L. Woolley; Bibliography: Graeco-Roman Egypt: Papyri (1920-21), by Mr. H. Idris Bell.

*Bulletin monumental*, vol. 81, nos. 1-2, contains the following papers:—The Romanesque churches of Berry, by M. Deshoulières; French bell-turrets (continued), by M. R. Fage; the church of Nèris (Allier), by MM. Prou and Deshoulières; the church of Ennery (Seine-et-Oise), by M. M. Lotte; the church of Brie-Comte-Robert (Seine-et-Marne), by M. J. Valléry-Radot; the works of the architect Nicolas de Saint-Michel in the sixteenth century in the Parisian, by M. C. Terrasse; a capital in the crypt of Saint-Denis, showing a reliquary being carried in a cart, by Commandant Lefebvre des Noëttes; the origin of the round and octagonal abacus in the twelfth century, by M. E. Lefèvre-Pontalis. The number also contains short notes on the tympanum of of the church, now secularized, of St. Peter at Compiègne; on the tympanum of the cemetery chapel at Vizille; on a Lombard capital

in the museum at Arles; on three heads of statuettes from Reims; on the cupola of the church of Coltines; and on masons' marks in the castle of Pierrefonds.

*Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France*, 1921, nos. 3 and 4, contains the following articles:—New Christian inscriptions from Carthage, by M. Monceau; two fourteenth-century statues of the Virgin from Reims, by M. Demaison; the fifty-eighth canon of the Council of Elvira, c. 306, by Mgr. Batiffol; the Benedictine priory of Carennac, by M. Lefèvre-Pontalis; the exhibition of MSS. held at Reims, by M. Boinet: a sixteenth-century stone relief representing the Prodigal son, by M. Aubert; a Gallo-Roman vase, by M. Demaison; Did Dante visit Paris? by M. Durrieu; a fifteenth-century granary at Metz, by M. Boinet; Gallo-Roman terra-cotta lamps in the Museum at Auxerre, by M. Corot; the church of Coustouges, by M. Fage; the 'Tower of Charlemagne' in the church of St. Martin at Tours, by Abbé Plat; the northern frontier of the Roman province of Galitia, by M. Chapot; the Georgian cathedral at Mtskheta, by M. Réau; a fifteenth-century processional cross at Oesberg, Switzerland, by M. Stückerberg; Roman maritime fish-ponds, by M. Lafaye; a charter of Louis VII, by M. de Loisne; a fifteenth-century book of hours in the Library at Vienna, by M. Durrieu; the date of the quire-screen at Notre-Dame, Paris, by M. Aubert; recent discoveries at Fréjus, by M. Formigé.

*Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, March–April 1922, contains the following articles:—Inscriptions from Syria, by M. Virolleaud and M. de Lorey; two monuments from Ma'rab, by M. C. L. Brossé; the protohistory of Southern France and the Spanish peninsula, according to recent archaeological discoveries, by M. L. Joulin; two steles from Carthage, by MM. Poinsot and Lantier; an inscription from Carthage, by M. Chabot; note on a false charter of Charles the Bald to Saint Germain-des-Prés, by M. Prou; Remarks on the career of Euboulos, Athenian κληροῦχος at Delos, by M. T. Homolle.

*Revue archéologique*, vol. 15, January–April 1922, contains articles on the Cave of Isturitz, by M. E. Passemard; on Thracian archaeology, by M. G. Seure; on the origin of processions round churches, by M. P. Saintyves; on some topographical names in ancient Carthage, by Dr. L. Carton.

*L'Anthropologie*, xxxii, nos. 1–2 (Paris, 1922). This number contains the conclusion of M. de Morgan's essay on early Egyptian civilization under Asiatic influence. The headings are agriculture, fauna, metals, gods, burials, and chronology, with a few pages of conclusions, and a chronological table for Elam, Chaldaea, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt. A date between 4500 and 4000 B.C. is preferred for the beginning of the Dynastic period; and before that period Elam and Chaldaea are held to have begun their task of civilizing Egypt. Semites were then in possession of Chaldaea and pushed their conquests up the Euphrates, into Syria, then south to Sinai and thus into the Nile valley, where they found a neolithic population perhaps of African origin.

Another sketch of this vast subject is by accident or design contributed by M. Louis Germain, who analyses in 34 pages, with

bibliography, the theories of Professor Elliot Smith with regard to the original broadcasting of civilization from the Nile valley. The name heliolithic has been chosen for a culture that on this theory was carried by Egyptians and Phoenicians round the world within certain limits of time and latitude. The route from the Mediterranean was mainly by sea, down the Persian Gulf to India and the Malay Peninsula, thence northward by the Aleutian Islands to Alaska or more usually to New Guinea and Australia, and across the Pacific to America. The historic voyages of the Polynesians are cited as evidence that immense distances could be covered by primitive navigators; and the inducements were generally gold and other metals, pearls, coral, amber, and precious stones. Dates are even assigned to these voyages of adventure, the movement towards south-east Asia beginning about 900 B.C., and America being reached during the last four centuries B.C. As Professor Elliot Smith has been accumulating and publishing evidence on various points in this theory for twenty years, it is common knowledge that these stupendous conclusions are based on the similarity or even identity of various practices and beliefs in widely-separated regions—such as mummification, dolmen-building, the use of certain sun-symbols, circumcision, the couvade, stories of the Creation and Flood, weaving, the cowrie currency, etc. And the cumulative effect of these coincidences is not impaired by the criticism that there is no mention in any Egyptian text of these distant expeditions and resulting colonies; for probably few of those that reached America, for instance, ever returned to the Mediterranean. M. Vayson, in a paper on the Study of Stone-industries, dwells on the dangers of using implements as evidence of date, of contemporary culture or even of processes of manufacture. He considers this is asking too much of the material, but bids his readers go on working.

*Bulletin trimestriel de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie*, 1921, pts. 3 and 4, contains a paper by M. A. Ponchon on the bridge at Domqueur.

*Pro Alesia*, nos. 27-28 (7th year) contains the following articles:—*Gallorum firmitas* (the national character of Gaul), by M. Tourneur-Aumont; the rose on the forehead of the sacred bull, by M. W. Deonna; notes on antiquities from Mavilly, by M. A. Perrault-Dabot; on the incineration hearth at Rully (Saône-et-Loire), by M. H. Corot; Gallo-Roman Alsace, concluding part, by M. J. Toutain; an authoritative work on Gallo-Roman civilization (Jullian's *Histoire de la Gaule*), by M. Toutain; Gallo-Roman archaeology in 1920.

*Annales de l'Académie royale d'archéologie de Belgique*, vol. 10, parts 1 and 2, contains the following articles:—The citadel of Charles V and the 'Château des Espagnols' at Ghent, by M. Fris; the castle of Vilvorde, the prison and their celebrated prisoners (1375-1918), by M. Arm. de Behault de Dornon; unpublished musical works of Guillaume Dufay and Gilles Binchois, by M. Van den Borren; an Arretine vase ornamented with skeletons, etc., by M. Sibenaler; note on Flemish pupils at the 'École académique' at Paris between the years 1765 and 1812, by M. Rocheblave; notes and documents relating to the Picture gallery at the castle of Tervueren in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by M. Terlinden.

*Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, vol. 18, contains, amongst shorter notices, the following articles:—Roman remains discovered in the city and suburbs of Bologna, by the late Sgr. G. Ghirardini; excavation on the site of the Temple of Juppiter Capitolinus at Rome, by Sgr. Paribeni; discoveries at Mentana, including a marble bust and statuettes, by Sgr. Paribeni; a Latin inscription from Santa Maria di Capua, by Sgr. Aurigemma; discovery of a trench containing votive objects at Casamari, by Sgr. Mancini; the discovery of a Roman calendar anterior to Julius Caesar and of a portion of consular archives at Anzio, by Sgr. G. Mancini; the exploration of the catacomb of Sant' Antioco in Sardinia, by Sgr. A. Taramelli; finds at Falerone, by Sgr. G. Moretti; excavations at Populonia in 1920, by Sgr. A. Minto; a tomb of the Republican period at Fèrento, by Sgr. C. Zei; new discoveries in the monument of the Aurelii at Rome, by Sgr. G. Bendinelli; four new inscriptions from Ostia, by Sgr. G. Calza; remains of ancient villas on the Alban hills, by Sgr. G. Lugli; a new fragment of the calendar of Verrius Flaccus found at Palestrina, by Sgr. O. Marucchi; votive objects found at Castel Vecchio, by Sgr. G. Bendinelli; two ancient intercommunicating wells beneath a Roman road at Chiusi, by Sgr. Galli; recent archaeological discoveries in the territory of Vulci, by Sgr. Bendinelli; the *horrea* at Ostia, by Sgr. Calsa; a colossal statue of Artemis found at Ariccia, by Sgr. Lugli; excavations at Pompeii by Sgr. Della Corte; new discoveries at Monteleone Calabro, classical remains at Mileto, pre-Hellenic cemeteries at Ciro, new inscribed marbles at Cotrone by Sgr. Orsi; hoard of pre-Roman bronze objects from Lotzorai, Sardinia, and a hoard of imperial bronze coins at Talana, Sardinia, by Sgr. Taramelli.

*Rendiconti della R. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei*, vol. 30, parts 4-12, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:—The Drovetti collection and the papyri in the Egyptian Museum at Turin, by Dr. G. Botti; the Kingdom of Minos, by Sgr. Patroni; Prefects of Constantinople: 1. from Constans II to the death of Valens, by Sgr. Cantarelli; South Arabian coins, by Sgr. Conti Rossini; the work of the Italian archaeological mission in the East (1916-20) by Sgr. Pernier.

*Atti e Memorie della Società Tiburtina*, vol. 2, nos. 1, 2, contains the following articles:—The excavations of Pope Pius VI at the Villa of Cassius, by Sgr. Lanciani; Plato of Tivoli, by Sgr. Gabrieli; a new list of bishops of Tivoli, by Mgr. Cascioli; further documents concerning the question of the water-supply between the Villa d' Este and Tivoli, by Sgr. Presutti.

*Bergens Museums Aarbok*, 1920-21, 3 Hefte (Bergen, 1922). A long statistical paper by Johs. Bøe deals with Norwegian finds of gold dating from the Migration period, corresponding analyses of the Danish and Swedish finds having appeared elsewhere. Details of locality and weight are supplied in each case, with several illustrations, and most of the deposits seem to date from the second half of the sixth century. The weight-system to which many of the pieces correspond (*øre* of about 28 grammes and *ørtug* of about 9.3 grammes) is said to have originated in Norway, for the purpose of weighing gold, the *ørtug* or *ertog* being almost exactly double the weight of a gold *solidus* (4.55 grammes), and



therefore a more likely unit than the *øre*. There are reports on the excavation of two occupation-sites, and recent additions to Bergen Museum. Professor Brøgger's paper on *Rolvseyatten* in the same number has been already noticed above (p. 141).

*Fornvännen: Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien*, 1922, häft 1 (Stockholm). Seventh-century art in Scandinavia and Europe generally, known as Salin's Style II, is discussed by Nils Åberg, who emphasizes the connexion between the North and Italy via South Germany during that century. The interlacing motives that combine with the old Teutonic animal ornament may be due to the Lombard invasion of Italy, where the barbarians would come in contact with classical models. The well-known gold crosses characteristic of this people show a blend of the two styles, the animal forms in most cases being those of Style I. From about 600 the larger Teutonic buckles generally have an expansion at the base of the tongue, and the term shield-tongue (*sköldtorn*) is used to describe the type; but the likeness to a shield is anything but obvious, the tongue being certainly more like a lotus-bud on its stalk, and lotus-buckle might be adopted as a technical term without any assumption with regard to origin. Style II was never fully developed in Italy owing to early contact with East Gothic Byzantine art, but it flourished in South Germany. After 700 Scandinavia was cut off from central Europe, and continued the traditional animal ornament as Style III, uninfluenced by the oriental Byzantine influences then being felt in Europe; but towards the end of the Viking period the Baltic ceased to be a barrier, and Scandinavia even reacted to some extent on the art of Byzantium.

*Suomen Museo: Finskt Museum*, vol. 27-28, 1920-21, contains the following articles, with summaries in German:—Farm-houses provided with annexes in Middle Osterboten, by Mr. T. Salervo; on the buildings belonging to the parishes of the municipal manor in Åbo in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by Mr. E. A. Virtanen; tallies in Karelien in early and present times, by Mr. I. Mannmen; statistical account of wolf-catching in Finland in 1835, by Mr. Virtanen; a Lapland method of burning for tar, by Mr. T. Itkonen; the prehistoric earth-work in the parish of Sääksmäki, by Mr. J. Ailio; the Swedish element in Esthonian prehistory, by Mr. A. M. Tallgren; the preservation of iron objects, by Mr. M. Kampman; an old description of snow shoes, by Mr. Y. Wichmann; on the nomenclature of vehicles, by Mr. J. Y. Toivonen; Russian medals commemorating events in Finnish history, by Mr. H. J. Boström; a stone-carving on the Abakan, by Mr. H. Appelgren-Kivalo; the old town hall in Raumo, by Mr. A. Europaens; old rugs, by Mr. V. T. Sirelius; an inventory of Tavastehns castle, by Mr. R. Hausen; a sacrificial stone in Esse, by Mr. V. W. Forsblom; acquisitions by the National Museum, 1918-19; some portraits of the Armfelt family, by Mr. K. K. Meinander; repairs to the convent of Nådendal at the end of the sixteenth century, by Mr. J. Rinne; on the period of amygdaloid flint implements, by Mr. C. A. Nordman.

*The American Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 26, no. 2, contains the following papers:—A group of Roman imperial portraits at Corinth, iv,



the Torsos, by Mr. E. H. Swift; structural iron in Greek architecture, by Mr. W. B. Dinsmoor; the iconography of the sacrifice of Isaac in early Christian art, by Mr. A. Smith; Heracles and the old man of the sea, by Mr. S. B. Luce.

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\*Subject Index of the Modern Books acquired by the British Museum in the years 1916-20, other than those relating to the European War.  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$ . Pp. 1012. Printed by order of the Trustees. London, 1922.

\*A Catalogue of the Persian printed books in the British Museum. Compiled by Edward Edwards.  $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. viii + 967. Printed by order of the Trustees. London, 1922.

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\*Early stamped bookbindings in the British Museum. By the late W. H. James Weale. Completed by Laurence Taylor.  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$ . Pp. iv + 173, with 32 plates. Printed by order of the Trustees. London, 1922.

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\*A Catalogue of the Boynton collection of Yorkshire pottery, presented to the Yorkshire Museum, 1916 and 1920, together with notes on some of the Yorkshire potteries and the marks used by them. By A. Hurst.  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$ . Pp. 71. The Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1922.

### Chinese Art.

\*British Museum. Reproductions of Chinese Paintings in the British Museum.  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ . Eight plates and description. Printed by order of the Trustees. London, 1922. 17s. 6d.

### Egyptology.

\*Burlington Fine Arts Club: Catalogue of an Exhibition of Ancient Egyptian Art.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ . Pp. xxix + 120, with 56 plates. London, privately printed, 1922.

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### Engravings.

\*Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. By Freeman O'Donoghue and Henry M. Hake.  $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$ . Pp. 185. Printed by order of the Trustees. London, 1922.

### History and Topography.

\*The Pastons and their England: studies in an age of transition. By H. S. Bennett.  $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xx + 289. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1922. 15s.

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- \*A little history of St. Botolph's, Cambridge. By A. W. Goodman.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. x + 128. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes, 1922. 7s. 6d.
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- \*The Tomb of Peter de Cestria: a new chapter in the history of the ancient parish of Whalley, in Lancashire. By E. M. Payne.  $7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 39. Blackburn, Toulmin. 1s.
- \*The English Village: the origin and decay of its community; an anthropological interpretation. By Harold Peake.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 251. London: Benn Bros., 1922. 15s.
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### Place-Names.

\*The Place-Names of Lancashire. By Eilert Ekwall. Chetham Society Publications, New Series, vol. 81.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xvi + 280. Manchester University Press: London: Longmans, 1922. 25s.

\*The Place-Names of Middlesex (including those parts of the county of London formerly contained within the boundaries of the old county). By J. E. B. Gover.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xvi + 114. Longmans, 1922. 5s.

### Prehistoric Archaeology.

\*Our Homeland Prehistoric Antiquities and how to study them. By W. G. Clarke. The Homeland Pocket Books, no. 13.  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ . Pp. 139. London: Homeland Association. 4s. 6d.

\*La civilisation énéolithique dans la péninsule ibérique. Par Nils Åberg. (Vilhelm Ekmans Universitetsfond, Uppsala, 25.)  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. xix + 204. Uppsala, Leipzig, and Paris. 15 kr.

### Romano-British Archaeology.

\*The Roman Fort at Balmuildy (Summerston, near Glasgow), on the Antonine Wall. By S. N. Miller. Being an account of excavations conducted on behalf of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. xix + 120. Glasgow, printed for the Society by Maclehose, Jackson & Co., 1922. 21s.

\*The Roman Forts of Templebrough, near Rotherham. By Thomas May.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. ix + 132, with 57 plates. Rotherham, 1922.

### Textiles.

\*Victoria and Albert Museum: Brief Guide to the Persian Woven Fabrics.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 14, with 16 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1922. 6d.

## *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*

*Thursday, 18th May 1922.* Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. L. Kingsford, Vice-President, read a paper on Bath Inn and Arundel House, which will be published in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A., read a note on the First seal of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (see p. 384).

*Thursday, 1st June 1922.* Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Gerard Clay exhibited a silver tazza with the London date-mark of 1619/20, and the arms of Machell of Swaley, Lincs.

Lt.-Col. Lyons, F.S.A., exhibited an early seventeenth-century silver seal matrix of Richard Towneley, two silver forks, Paris, c. 1650, a bronze notary's stamp, sixteenth century, and a silver hanging reliquary belonging to the Scarborough Museum.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., exhibited some jet carvings, mostly of Spanish workmanship.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Rev. William Fothergill Robinson, M.A., Rev. Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., M.A., Mr. James Henry Martindale, Dr. Frederick Walter Dendy, O.B.E., D.C.L., Mr. William Everard Tyldesley Jones, K.C., Mr. Oswald Cecil Magniac, Mr. Walter Derham, M.A., LL.M., Mr. Sidney Toy, Mr. Edwin William Lovegrove, M.A., Rev. Herbert Kearsley Fry, M.A., Mr. William John Fieldhouse, C.B.E., Mr. Vincent Burrough Redstone, and as an Honorary Fellow, M. Jean Marquet de Vasselot.

*Thursday, 15th June 1922.* Mr. C. L. Kingsford, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Rev. H. K. Fry, Mr. Sidney Toy, and Rev. Dom Bede Camm were admitted Fellows.

The Chairman referred to the death on 10th June of Professor William Gowland and moved the following resolution:

'The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have heard with the greatest regret of the death of their Fellow Professor William Gowland, and desire to offer their sincere sympathy and condolence to his widow and daughter.

'Professor Gowland had twice held the office of Vice-President, and for twenty years had been a member of the Executive Committee where his advice and assistance were very much appreciated by his colleagues. His attainments as an antiquary, especially in matters connected with ancient metallurgy, in which subject he was a recognized master, are evidenced by numerous papers published in *Archaeologia*

and elsewhere. His excavations at Stonehenge in 1901 and the re-erection of the Leaning Stone under his supervision testify to his practical ability. His genial presence will be greatly missed by all who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship, while the loss of his ever-ready help, extended even to those Fellows who were comparative strangers to him, will be very great.'

The resolution was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places.

The Chairman referred to a proposal to form an International Institute of Archaeology in Rome (see p. 389).

Mr. E. H. Freshfield, F.S.A., read a paper on a sixteenth-century MS. with drawings of Constantinople which will be published in *Archaeologia*.

*Thursday, 22nd June 1922.* Sir Hercules Read, President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. W. Lovegrove, Mr. W. Derham, Mr. W. J. Fieldhouse, Mr. V. B. Redstone, and Rev. W. F. Robinson were admitted Fellows.

Lt.-Col. Hawley, F.S.A., read a report on the excavations at Stonehenge, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., read a paper on Weaverthorpe church, Yorkshire, and its builder, Herbert the Chamberlain, which will be published in *Archaeologia*.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned until Thursday, 23rd November 1922.

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